THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 77 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
" Sydney	690	480
" New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660
12 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
" Sydney	945	720
" New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
10, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,857.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— *Taj. Mahal Hotel.*
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Bakhvedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
D'HARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Bhoorsingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that leads in quality

A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA NEAR DADAR OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Dayabhai Kababhai the Transferee from the Original Mortgagee Narayan Govind Hegde under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 8th February, 1917 made between the said Dayabhai Kababhai of the one part and Narayan and Govind Hegde of the other part and on account and at the risk of Bai Gajrabai daughter of Anandrao Shrikrishna the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of July 1915 made between the said Gajrabai of the one part and the said Narayen Govind Hegde of the other part, to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 474½ square yards or thereabouts being a portion of about 921 square yards or thereabouts belonging to one Meghji Vallabhdas, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kumbharwada near Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 586 and New No. 4495 and New Survey No. 3-1891, 3-1889 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3580 and Street No. 1042 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeralli Abdulla Dossal on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Vallabhdas on or towards the East by the property of Peeralli Abdulla Dossal and on or towards the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage at their office 2, Bean Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT THANA.
INTESTATE CASE No. 8 OF 1916-17.
Re: SHEVANDAS PURANMAL ... Deceased.

By order of the District Court of Thana, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 1st day of April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop at Kurla near Swadeshi Mills, opposite the Police Station on the corner of Sion-Kurla Road, the effects of Shevandas Puranmal, deceased, comprising pulleys of different sizes, spindles, rollers, brushes, cog wheels, large vertical boiler, strainer, coir making machines, cog rollers, shafter, steam gauge by Shafter and Budenberg, counter, washing machine, machine frames, bearing brasses, large safe, large safe with stand, cupboards, chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE, HAY SWEEPINGS, ODDS AND ENDS AT "O" SHED TANK BUNDER MAZAGON.

By order of the Officer-in-charge Supply Depot Mazagon, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "O" Shed, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.

A very large quantity of loose hay sweepings, iron hoops, gunny bags, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st April, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), (in the morning), at the Sir Shapurji Bhroacha Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid mills the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, low fly, gutter fly, oily hard waste, piecers waste, reeling dirty, broken cops, top roller, frame clearer, card roller fly, oily cotton, coloured waste, roving dirty, oily spindle banding, carding cylinder stripping.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.,

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 2nd April 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 30th March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD RICH FURNITURE, Etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich office and household furniture including rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich almyrahs, clothes and hanging cupboard, marble top round tables, revolving book case, dressing tables and chest of drawers, leather lined sofa, reclining back sofa, iron cots, leather and cane easy chairs, office writing tables of various designs, Lady's writing tables, office chairs, Birchwood seated American chairs, revolving office chairs, book stands, marble top square teapoys, filters, vases, bentwood chairs, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of an office.
1 show case.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 hanging almyrah.
1 double door almyrah.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 31st instant is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers chesterfield cabinet sofas, plain zoonda cupboards, one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., and pianola with records, Kodak Camera, Godrej safe with stand, Singer hand sewing machine fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, baba garry and tricycles a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Dr. S. S. Coleman, Manager of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 10 H. P. 4 cylinder 8 seated Mercedes landaulette motor-car.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOGLI OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND OPPOSITE THE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Morarji and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor by Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 28th day of September 1909 and 29th day of October 1914, and made between Lalji Morarji and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,900 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. A/3164, 1/12730, 1/13598 A/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 2/3603 2/3609, 1A/3609, and in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608, (1) 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621 7622, 7627 (1) 7630 and Street Nos. (1) 10, 11 12 13 14 14 (1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Parel Road on the South by public passage and on the North by the property of Jadavjee, Thobhan and which said premises are now and have been in the occupation of morigagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Mortgagees, Attorneys Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 9th April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, valuable and handsome teakwood and Blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand table, dressing chest of drawers, chesterfield cabinets, sofas plain zoonda cupboard, Brass and Iron single and double bed-stead, fancy teapoys, Hink's and Ditmar's table an hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in cubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Mar. 29th, 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.

Telephone No. 3963.

Dr. C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

INSURANCE.

WANTED by a well established Insurance Company in Punjab from 1st April 1917, a CASHIER on Rs. 250 per mensem. CASH SECURITY Rs. 25,000. Interest on investment 6 per cent. besides pay. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted first class SILVER PAINTER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 7574

WANTED—An ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS for a Parsi family, two children aged 5½ and 3. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7585

WANTED—A seafaring young man (British) as an ASSISTANT HEAD FOREMAN (stevedore). Apply with testimonials to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7591

WANTED—Influential LADY CANVASSERS for an easy selling article, can earn Rs. 10 to 20 per day. Apply by letter to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7589

WANTED—A qualified and experienced AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150. Apply to DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE Baroda. 7588

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Salary Rs. 60. Only those who type by touch need apply. Applicants should apply personally bringing original or copies of testimonials to COMMANDANT WORKS DIRECTORATE Dadar, Bombay. 7532

WANTED—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in book keeping and general office work. Apply stating experience and present salary to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 750

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

WANTED

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February:

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

A WIDOW LADY with comfortable home would like few PAYING GUESTS, large rooms, good table kept, cows kept, terms moderate. Apply THE RESIDENT, Albany Lodge, Naini Tal. 7584

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RED CANADIAN PINE BOARDS from New York, Ex. S. S. City of Glasgow.

S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS.
7582 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. Torpedo Body BERLIET CAR, newly painted with four new tyres. The car was recently overhauled and is in excellent order. Nett price, Rs. 5,500. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Girgaum Post Office, No. 4. 7581

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1985

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—SAGAR PRESS GODOWN Blocks H. K. L. & M. Insurance moderate.

APPLY for rent and particulars to
KHIMJI MEGHJI DEWRAJ & Co.,
7587 Broach Street, Dana Bunder.

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Orient Building, immediate possession, 3 bed rooms on West, 1 combined, drawing and dining room, 2 separate entrances.

S. R. SUBEDAR.
7583 16, Apollo Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR,
7536 Indore State.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th March, 1917. 7520

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double Storied open air Tea House, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses, store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay." 7543

CONTRACTORS AND PIECEWORKERS.

VERY LARGE BUILDINGS are being commenced for the new Acetone Factory at Nasik Road Station. Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of the buildings required.

Plans can now be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer in charge at Nasik Road Station or at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nasik. Arrangements have been made for the supply of all mortar to each building Departmentally from Engine driven mortar mills. Collection of khandkies, headers rubble, etc. is in progress at different quarries near the railway line. A Railway siding has been constructed on to the Factory ground. Temporary huts have been erected for housing imported labour. The tenders are required for labour of constructing masonry work only, including dressing of stones, but excluding watering. Contractors and piece-workers who desire may also arrange for their own stone materials and will be paid at the same rates for these as now being given to those already employed on this work. Full particulars can be had on personal application at Nasik. The tenders, which will be on K-2 form, are required to be in by the 4th of April at latest.

The work given out will be according to the amount of labour brought by each contractor whose men can be kept fully occupied as the work is large and most urgent. Scaffolding materials will be supplied on the work.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, B.Sc.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.
Nasik, 21-3-17. 7507

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: CHARITIES OF THE LATE MR. MAHOMED HAJI SABOO.

WITH the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay, private offers under sealed covers are invited by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1917, for the purchase of the following properties:—

(1) Property known as the ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS next to the Currency Bank on the Esplanade Road, Fort.
(2) GOVERNMENT POSTAL PRESS BUILDING in Tamarind Lane, Fort.
(3) DADOO BUILDING otherwise known as Daly Screw Building opposite the Customs House in Bank Street, Fort.
(4) Three Houses on the Colaba Causeway in a line and contiguous to each other.
(5) Property known as the late Mr. BURJORJIN TYABJI'S CHAWLS situate at Stable Street, Kamatipura 5th Lane.

For further particulars and information apply to

PAYNE & Co.,
Solicitors for the sole surviving Executor of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort.

Bombay, 28th March, 1917. 7586

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
A Programme of Infinite Jest and Variety
NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS.
A Drama not to be taken seriously
WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD
A Chaplin Skit.
"THE TENACIOUS LOVER"
(Comedy)
"ROSTER RABID RABBIT HUNT."
Instruction with Amusement.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
For Cinema Recreation
BEFORE DINNER.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
Bombay's Bewitching Star
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.
In the latest London Successes
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
In Bewildering
JAPANESE JUGGLERY
MISS MONA
The ever welcome favourite
CHARLIE
The whistling girl
THE
WARLEYS
In their side splitting
EXCELSIOR SKETCH
And
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WALTZ ROMANCE
MISS IRENE BERYL
In delightful Songs and Dances including the famous classical
SLAVE DANCE
Above
MONSTER VARIETIES
Are Intercepted by a Thrilling Circus Drama
THE FOUR DARE DEVILS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
BEULAH
BEULAH
BEULAH
6,000 Feet. 5 Parts.
Adapted from the well known novel by
AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON.
featuring
The World's Greatest Dramatic Star
HENRY B. WALTHALL
UTHRICE NIGHTLY—7, 8-15, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ET TU, BRUTE."

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

"JULIUS CÆSAR"

in 8 Wonderful Parts.

EMPIRE CINEMA Trams from all over the City stop at the Door.

7,500?
7,500?
ELDORADO!!
ELDORADO!!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions. Near Totil Terrace.
Saturday. 31st March another Grand and entire change of Programme.
From Saturday we will shorten your Curiosity, when we shall exhibit 3 Episodes 7,500 feet. instead of 2 Episodes of the Great Serial
Crimson Stain Mystery
WHO IS THE CRIMSON STAIN?
WHO IS THE FIGURE IN BLACK?
From Saturday 31st March if you are attentive you will solve the first clues
ONLY 3 WEEKS MORE
of this greatest and crushing serial.
Dont miss these last Thrilling Episodes—startling from start to finish
Time—6-45 8-30 and 10 p. m.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—EXTRA MATINEE PRICE SHOW AT 5 p. m.
Everything under entire European Management.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
FOR THE FIRST TIME!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in their first Musical Comedy this season
"THE BELLE of BOND STREET"
(Tittle Role
MISS DORA DOLARO)
A smart and up-to-date Musical Play
in 2 Acts. Book by Owen Hall
Music by Ivan Caryll.
Lyrics by Paul Rubens.
(From the Lyric Theatre, London.)
"THE BELLE of BOND STREET"
For the first time in India
DORA DOLARO as "The BELLE"
HALF PRICE MATINEE
NEXT SUNDAY AT 6 P.M.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Daily.
After 7 p.m. Box plan at Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
EVERY EVENING
AT 5-45 AND 9-45
JAPAN IN BOMBAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
OPENING NIGHT
OF
MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE COMPANY
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE BILL
including
GEISHA DANCE,
SAKURA (CHERRY BLOSSOM) DANCE
with singing and Japanese orchestra,
COMIC HUMAN CANARIES,
CYCLING FEATS,
MANY MAGIC AND
CONJURING TRICKS.
QUAINT SCENERY BROUGHT BY THE COMPANY WILL TRANSFORM THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE INTO A JAPANESE THEATRE FOR THE SEASON.
DURING THE SECOND PART OF THE PROGRAMME MISS TENKWA WILL BE ON THE STAGE ALL THE TIME.
Seats may now be booked at S. Rose and Co.'s.
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

A NEW DEPARTURE
THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.
K. JONES & Co.
46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street
FORT, BOMBAY.
WORRY NO MORE
about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 29.

Unsettled conditions in north-west India have caused a few light falls of rain and snow in north Punjab and surrounding hills and are disappearing. Light thundershowers are reported from north of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is below the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.47in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is below the average in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.32in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0.24in. of rain, Belgaum 0.16in. and Aurangabad 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Isolated thundershowers have occurred in Berar, the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the south Konkan. A few thunderstorms are reported from Baluchistan, the north Punjab and north Malabar but the associated rainfall has been insignificant.

Rain in local showers is likely in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and north Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 29th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	81.3	64.4	79	..	4.23	+0.22
Muskat	85.1	71.5	58	..	3.05	−0.54
Do (28th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	57.8	69	..	0.25	−1.25
Rawalpindi	64.3	49.6	75	0.06	2.16	−5.91
Lahore	87.5	57.3	75	..	0.37	−2.84
Hissar	94.7	60.6	49	..	0.91	..
Ambala	92.7	59.3	38	..	0.84	−4.52
Delhi	91.2	59.4	42	..	1.46	−1.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.4	66.5	39	..	1.26	−0.31
Mainpuri	96.0	62.1	40	..	2.04	−0.07
Jhansi	98.5	65.3	42	..	2.41	+0.63
Cawnpore	94.6	64.3	36	..	4.02	+2.04
Allahabad	95.1	68.1	38	..	3.84	+1.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.1	57.2	46	..	0.43	−0.66
Karachi	84.2	69.4	50	..	0.93	−0.50
Ajmer	91.8	54.4	27	..	0.04	−1.25
Jaipore	93.0	65.1	23	..	0.86	−0.58
Kotah	98.4	70.0	30	..	0.12	−0.74
Mount Abu	73.4	62.4	34	..	0.41	−0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.6	62.3	38	..	0.58	+0.08
Dwarka	82.1	75.5	44	..	0	−0.68
Veraval	87.6	68.3	29	..	0	−0.47
Rajkot	96.1	65.3	45	..	0.02	−0.48
Bhavnagar Para	97.0	69.2	45	..	0	−0.56
Surat	98.9	69.9	47	..	0	−0.34
Ahmedabad	100.1	69.9	22	..	1.04	+0.65
Deesa	99.5	68.9	26	..	1.16	+0.65
Neemuch	99.1	68.9	23	..	1.22	+0.42
Indore	96.9	71.7	58	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.9	66.5	69	..	6.63	+4.05
Saugor	94.4	68.8	25	..	3.24	+0.99
Hoshangabad	99.1	70.8	54	..	4.66	+2.91
Khandwa	99.4	75.4	49	..	1.68	+0.51
Akola	99.3	68.8	31	0.47	5.32	+3.30
Amraoti	97.6	71.6	53	0.03	4.26	+2.24
Nagpur	94.6	70.7	64	..	6.71	+4.22
Chanda	96.8	74.0	48	..	5.43	+2.71
Raipur	93.5	68.5	49	..	7.96	+5.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	76.5	85	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	87.7	70.1	7	..	6.65	+7.94
Marmugao	89.4	75.2	82	0.32	5.82	+4.68
Karwar	89.1	75.8	72	..	9.68	+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.5	73.2	48	..	1.65	+0.78
Ahmednagar	96.1	70.2	48	..	2.08	+0.66
Poona	95.6	71.1	61	..	2.95	+1.80
Sholapur	97.5	69.6	70	0.24	9.40	+7.69
Bijapur	92.3	68.1	58	0.06	10.45	+8.93
Belgaum	90.2	67.7	61	0.16	11.80	+9.56
Aurangabad	98.6	67.5	56	0.15	2.20	+0.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.9	67.7	48	..	3.46	+1.92
Hyderabad	91.5	71.8	73	..	8.19	+6.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	75.3	73	0.05	6.32	+2.87
Calicut	90.8	76.1	76	..	6.20	−0.77
Cochin	90.5	77.9	75	..	8.27	−3.00
Colombo	86.6	72.9	96	1.18	26.45	−1.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	70.2	84	..	11.00	+4.10
Bellary	94.8	71.4	56	..	6.13	+2.67
Cuddapah	97.5	74.7	66	..	4.87	−0.02
Madras	90.8	71.4	80	..	18.52	−1.92
Bangalore	91.9	65.8	43	..	11.10	+6.90
Coimbatore	98.9	64.6	44	..	7.39	+1.67
Trichinopoly	97.4	72.8	71	..	8.72	−5.55
Nagapatam	90.4	75.7	79	..	16.76	−12.74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th March 1917 was 30.199 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	12.62+4
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.25+15
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 12.66—19 / July. 12.72—18 / Oct. 12.15—30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May. 12.39—14 / July. 12.23—19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	12.32+4
Mar.-Apl	12.11—6
Apl.-May	12.05
May-June	12.00
June-July	11.94 —5
July-Aug.	11.88
Aug.-Sept.	11.74
Sept.-Oct.	11.61
Oct.-Nov.	11.48
Nov.-Dec.	11.44 —8
Dec.-Jan.	11.42
Jan.-Feb.	11.40
Feb.-Mar.	11.40 —7
Mar.-Apl.	11.40

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 27th

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	12.19—9
March-April	12.18—1
April-May	12.11
May-June	12.06 +1
June-July	12.00
July-Aug.	11.94
Aug.-Sept.	11.79 Unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.	11.61
Oct.-Nov.	11.52 —5
Nov.-Dec.	11.47
Dec.-Jan.	11.44
Jan.-Feb.	11.42 —6
Feb.-Mar.	11.41
March-April	11.41

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	22.65 —5
July	21.80
Nov.	20.50—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 27th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.77
" "	Fully Good	9.84
" "	Fine	10.00
" No 1 Comra	Good	10.47
" " "	Fully Good	10.65
" " "	Fine	10.90
" Broach	Good	11.09
" "	Fully Good	11.27
" "	Fine	12.05
" Scinde	Good	9.67
" "	Fully Good	10.05
" "	Fine	10.30

Unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 26th.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers	106/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M G	406	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	412	414	405/12
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	290/00
Bengal,	Fine M G	..	318	300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	..	312/22
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	300/10
Sind Punjab,	Fine M G	..	..	300/10
Kham. Akola	Fine M G	..	375	345/55
Eflich/Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	345/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	365/78
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	375/85
Hingt,/Wardha	Fine G.M,	..	..	377/87
Khandelah,	Fine M.G,	..	363	330/45
Khandelah,	F.G, M.G,	..	332	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	300/10
Jalna	F.G, M.G,	..	..	335/45
Indore,	I.G, M.G,	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	300/00
Mathla,	Fine M.G.	..	..	340/50
Mathla,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..
Coompta,	GoodM G Apl:	430	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G "	417	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G "	411	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 29th March, 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	320	310	298	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	314	..	..	Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	324	314	304	..	Ready
	..	319	..	..	Mar. 17
	..	364	336	..	Ready & Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	357	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	382	..	Ready
Nandid (M.G.) (Good Staple.)	..	..	428	..	Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	374	354	..	Ready
	..	376	..	..	Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	370	348	..	Ready & Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	375	360	..	Ready & Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	381	366	..	Ready & Mar 17
Nagpore	..	390	378	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.	..	384	..	..	Mar, 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	390	378	..	Ready
	..	388	..	..	Mar. 17
Brosch (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	412	406	..	Ready &
	..	413	..	406	Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	420	405	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	410	398	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Mathla (M.G.)	..	355	343	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwal	..	..	..	414	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	410	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	426	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	430	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 29th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76-80	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85/15	45 0 0	6 12 0
" Gajar 75/25	43 0 0	6 8 0
" Gajar 50/50	41 0 0	6 4 0
" Black	38 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	..
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	35 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi	37 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 4 0	
Linseed May	8 15 6	
Linseed Sept.	9 14 0	(Nominal)

BULLION.

March 29.

The silver market is steady due to advance in China exchanges.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-15.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 88-1.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 88-6.
Silver 2nd Settlement (May), 88-1.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Francs 188.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Francs 194½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 166¾.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 243½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 154¾.
Bank D. D. on New York, 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares continued quite steady with a moderate amount of business passing.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,505 to 1,512-8, Madhavjees from 1,730 to 1,742-8, Nagpurs from 2,350 to 2,370, Indore-Malwas from 435 to 442-8, Fazulbhoys from 672 to 675, Indian Bleachings from 295 to 307-8.

Davids were steady at 480.

Tata Iron Ordinaries were steady at 240, and Deferreds were placed between 945 and 960, Katni Ordinaries were steady at 245, and Deferreds were quoted at 840 and 845.

Bombay Steams were quoted at 262-8, and Bombay-Burma at 940, Tata Hydro Ordinary at 1,100.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at 1,390, and Eastern Banks at 65.

The market closed steady.

PRICE OF OPIUM.

The Bombay Government notify that, on and after the 1st day of April, 1917, opium will be issued from the Government depots in the districts of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Aden and the Town and Island of Bombay, and at Rajkot, Palanpur, Sadra and the Baroda Cantonment at the rate of Rs. 35 per seer of 80 tolas.

SILVER MARKET.

MESS RS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their report dated 22nd February 1917 write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its Note issue shows a decrease of £1,411,245, as compared with last week's return.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, in his report to the Home Office states that 5,086 tons of gold ore were mined in Merionsthi. The ore was estimated to contain 926 fine ounces of gold and 255 of silver. He added that no silver ore has been mined in the United Kingdom since 1907.

The receipts of $35,500,000 in gold has been announced by the United States of America from Canada. This amount exceeds considerably that announced last week. The United States continue to remit gold to South America, as well as to Mexico, West Indies and Cuba.

SILVER.

During the week there has been a certain amount of general competition; at the same time supplies have been more accessible.

Two causes attributed to increased offerings. The setback of the price from the high figure recorded last week induced profit taking as well as freer sales from the customary channels of supply; secondly the Shanghai exchange showed some weakness, and a little selling took place from that quarter.

The effect has been to depress the price, which, with the exception of the 18th instant, has shed a fraction daily. To-day's quotation of 37 9/16 is the lowest recorded during the last fortnight.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

	Jan 31.	Feb 7.	Feb 15.
Notes in Circulation	8422	8442	8544
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1735	1621	1666
Gold coin and bullion in India	1256	1211	1240
Gold in England	1042	1042	967

The stock in Shanghai on 17th February 1917 consisted of about 25,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,100,000 dollars, as compared with about 23,700,000 ounces in sycee and 16,600,000 dollars on 10th February 1917.

Quotations for bar silver per ounces standard:—

February 16. 38 ½ cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 17. 38 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 19. 38 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 20. 38 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 21. 37 ¾ cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 22. 37 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 37.968.

Bank Rate 5½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 11 16d. below that fixed a week ago.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts, during the week ending 27th instant standing crops were generally in good condition except in two talukas of Nawabshah where they were slightly damaged by insects. Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Pinch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, March 29.*)

Mr. M. R. Parakh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni, Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, in addition to his own duties.

The leave on medical certificate for two months granted to Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, has been extended by sixteen days.

The furlough granted to Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., Third Grade Judge, dated the 10th February 1917, was extended by four days.

The temporary appointment of Assistant Judge in Sind under the Provincial Civil Service Rules is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expired, and Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, LL.B. to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Satara, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 3rd February, 1917.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted with effect from the 23rd May, 1917, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months, with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays and the Summer vacation.

Mr. J. Nissim, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date of handing over charge, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach vice Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., to be Collector of Thar Parkar vice Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribe Settlement Officer, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 18th April 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. S. A. L. Pereira to be Assistant Shipping Master, Bombay.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. D. Mariganda of the Basel Mission.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months on half pay with effect from the 2nd July, 1917.

Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Presidency, to act as Principal and Decorative Artist and Architectural Sculptor, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Cecil L. Burns.

Mr. J. C. P. D'Andrade, LL.B., to be substantive pro tem. Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. R. Marra.

Vice Rao Bahadur Vinayak Babaji Joshi, retiring:—Mr. Kaikhosru Ardeshir Bala to be Principal, Premchand Raichand Training College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 500.

Mr. Ramchandra Shrinivas Kulkarni to be Principal, Training College for men, Dharwar, on Rs. 400.

Mr. Rewachand Daulatram Advani to be Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 250 but to continue to act as Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Assistant Surgeon Prabhashanker Trikamji Kothari, L.M. and S., acted as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, from the 23rd February to the 9th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The furlough granted to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, was extended by three days.

Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala to be Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. Palanji N. Davar, retiring.

Lieutenant George Ernest Bennett, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (Supernumerary List), is transferred to the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (Active List), with effect from the 1st February 1917.

Miss M. Machado, M.B., B.S., to be House Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, on Rs. 150 per mensem, for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April 1917.

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-din Tyabji, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months, in India, with effect from the 1st April 1917 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Parashuram Krishna Chitale, L.C.E., I.S.O., temporary engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation District vice Mr. Tyabji.

On the completion of six months' service, Mr. Bhanushankar Sundarji Vyas, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Manockjee Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, B Sc., Assistant Engineer, passed on the 5th March 1917, an examination in Marathi according to the Qualifying Standard.

Mr. Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., Assistant Engineer, passed on the 5th March 1917 an examination in Gujarati according to the Qualifying Standard.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S. is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days or for such further period as may be due to him on the date of relief.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 3rd May 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Both jute mill and coal shares maintained their positinos to-day and although a large number of transactions were reported than usual there was very little new business on the market. Clives were again in demand and lower quotations of other shares appeared at las to be attracting purchasers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 22-8, 22-12; Bhalgora 35-12, 36; North-west (fully paid 36; Ondal (ord) 14-6; Samla Kendra 17; Sowardih 13-12; Sudreadih 1-2.

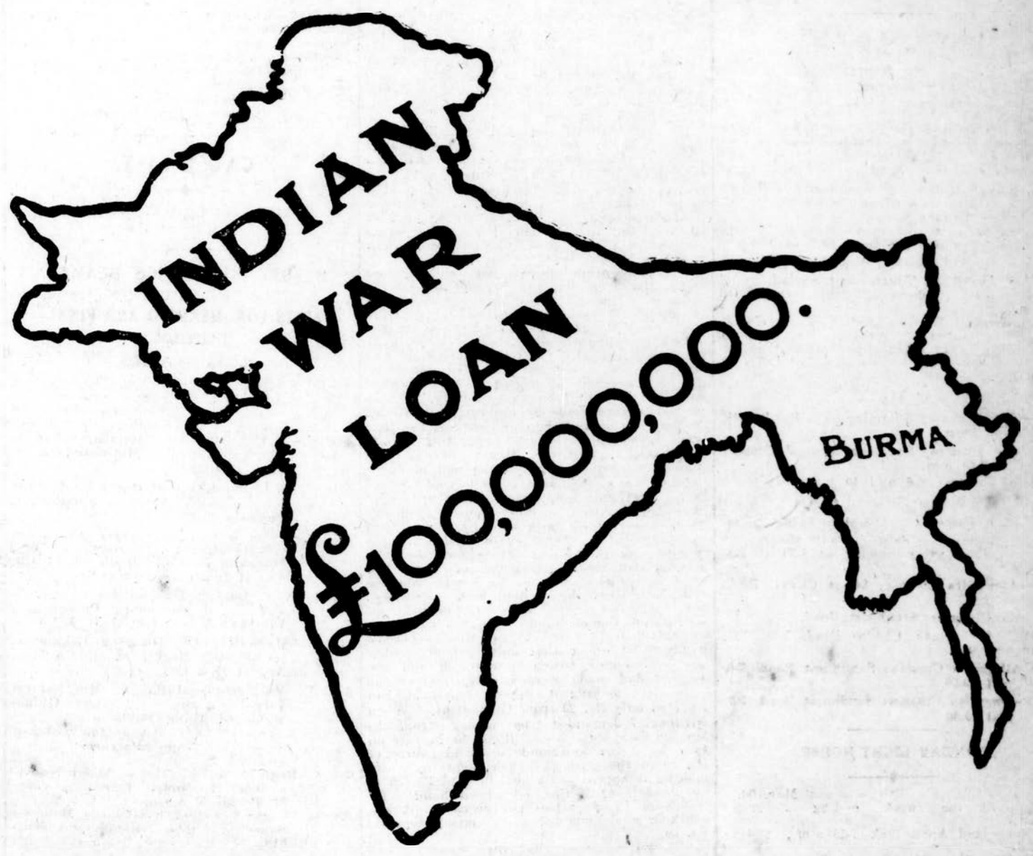
Jute:—Anckland (ord) 149, 150; Barnagore (ord) 91; Budge Budge (ord) 305 s.l., Clive (ord) 114, 115, 116; Dlahousie (ord) 260, 261; Delta (ord) 282, 284; Kamarhatty (ord) 265, 266; Kankarrah (ord) 263, 366; Kelvin (ord) 405; Kinnison (ord) 465; Northbrook (ord) 26-4, 26-8; Standard (ord) 265, 270, 272.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Tramways 101; Dalbhoom Gold (pref) 5-12, 6 p.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-2 to Rs. 67-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-10 to Rs. 67-12.

The adjourned public meeting of the public of Baroda, which was called under the auspices of the Baroda Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of the protection of the interests of Indian railway passenger and other traffic, will be held on Saturday the 31st instant.

GERMANY WATCHES YOU
GERMANY FEARS YOU ::



☞ It is YOUR Duty
to Find the Money.

EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING.

MR. J. ARTHUR HUTTON ON THE PROSPECTS.

Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, chairman of the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association, gave an address on February 16, at the Manchester Athenaeum on "The development of the cotton-growing resources of the Empire", says the "Manchester Guardian." He said those actively engaged in the cotton trade were so accustomed to thinking in terms of American and Egyptian cotton that probably few realised that even at the present time something like 5½ million bales of cotton are produced in the British Empire. India herself requires more than half her crop of short-staple cotton, the latter estimated at 4,000,000 bales of 500lbs. As to the future, the West Indies could produce all the Sea Island cotton we required, but the production depended on the price and on whether the industry was sufficiently remunerative to the planters.

In the Sudan, Mr. Hutton said, the Gezira scheme is the only proposition which offers any prospect of producing an appreciable quantity of high-class cotton in the immediate future. In Uganda it was essential that the industry should be under Government control. If a steady buying price were maintained for some years to come, Uganda could increase her crop to 100,000 bales per annum, and if additional transport facilities were provided by the Government the quantity might be increased to 250,000 or even to 500,000 bales. In Nyassaland the future development of the territory was mainly a question of transport facilities.

BETTER INDIAN QUALITY NEEDED.

In regard to India, Mr. Hutton said that while the suggested increased production of short-staple cotton there would be of some indirect benefit to this country, he would rather see an increased quantity of medium and long-staple. To develop the cultivation of better qualities in India, it was absolutely necessary to have the co-operation of some philanthropic body like the Association. It was of great importance that every possible use should be made of the knowledge and experience which had been acquired by the Association in the last fourteen years. Their difficulties had been placed before the Government with a request that a committee should be appointed to consider the whole question. It was to be hoped that the strongest possible committee would be appointed with the least delay, and that the decision it came to would result in a rapid extension of cotton-growing throughout the Empire, and thus remove the terrible danger which was hanging over the great cotton trade of this country.

NAVY AND LORD FISHER.

CRITICISM BY SIR HEDWORTH MEUX

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux, addressing his constituents at Portsmouth on Feb. 18 said:—"I do not believe there is anybody in this town who has not complete confidence in Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty. (Cheers.) Yet there are certain people who persist, whenever the slightest thing goes wrong, in trying to bring back a man who, in the opinion of the Navy, ought not to be brought back. I am sorry to have to say these words, but they are forced upon me."

After referring to Thursday night's debate in the House of Commons and saying that he would have been there had he known it would have taken place, Sir Hedworth Meux continued:—"Mr. George Lambert is an excellent friend of mine. I like him very much, but he knows nothing about naval opinion." Quoting what Mr. Lambert said in reference to Lord Fisher and submarines, Sir Hedworth Meux declared that the submarine menace never was well in hand.

Lord Fisher was a man who had always thrown the apple of discord into the naval service. He was a very old man who had done good work in his day and ought to be left in peace. To compare Admiral Jellicoe or Admiral Jackson with Lord Fisher was like comparing Bethmann-Hollweg with Bismark. Statements such as those made by Mr. Lambert were bringing into the minds of people distrust of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty.

As to the statement that if Lord Fisher had been consulted the Dardanelles adventure would not have taken place, Lord Fisher could have stopped this if he had liked. A man in the position Lord Fisher then held had only to say, "I will not allow this," that is if he did not agree with it, and if Lord Fisher had wanted to stop that expedition he could have done so by threatening to resign. The reason Lord Fisher is not liked in the Navy (Sir Hedworth went on) is because he is grossly unfair to those under him. I regret to say this, but I consider it would be absolutely disastrous to the Navy if Lord Fisher were brought back. It is very unpleasant for me to have to say this, but it is true. Unless these things are said intrigue will continue to centre about Lord Fisher's name, and he must not come back, concluded Sir Hedworth Meux emphatically.

Referring to the submarine menace, Sir Hedworth Meux said it was the greatest we had ever had to face but the results were fairly satisfactory. Until it was got under we could not delude ourselves with the hope that we should have an early peace.

ART OF THE MOGULS.

AN INDIAN COLLECTION OF PAINTING

Lady Wantage has lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum a fine collection of Mogul paintings of the reigns of Jehangir and Shah Jahan (1605-1658), and these are now to be seen in Room 4 of the Indian Section in the Imperial Institute.

They are of peculiar value to the Museum because, says "The Times," they are of a period not otherwise well represented there, the period when Mogul painting is most accomplished technically, and some of them are by the most renowned artists of that period. But this technical accomplishment, in which one can often see European influence, does often seem to pervert the natural instinct of design. Where there are figures in a landscape the landscape is often charming, while the faces have an ever-expressive vulgarity like that of modern European art. That is particularly so in the love scenes, which in their sentiment often remind one of Academy pictures.

The finest works are those which are not very elaborately finished, like the "Two Rajas," by Bishandas, one of the famous artists of the age; and the series of animals and birds painted for Jahangir, who took a great interest in such things. Among these is a turkey, painted in 1612, only about 12 years after turkeys were introduced into Europe from Mexico. All these animals and birds are painted with exquisite precision, so that they look like illustrations to a natural history book; but they lack the wonderful feeling for animal character of the great Chinese artists.

In a painting of a son of the Emperor Babur meeting an envoy the landscape background reminds one of Patinir in its aerial perspective. It is beautiful in itself, but the figures are incongruous with it; and there is a foreground of flowery turf, also exquisite in itself, but equally incongruous with both figures and background. An interesting portrait by Sahifa Banu, a woman painter, of Shah Tahmasp is an imitation of a Persian picture.

The weakness of this school is always in the representation of human beings, which is what one would expect of Court painters, for whom princes are personages too great to be treated with artistic freedom. Their strength is in landscape and animals, and in every kind of flowery pattern. In many of these works the mounts are Daulat, the great master of the period; and the gilding is exquisite both in design and in execution. On the reverse of many of the pictures there are panels of very fine calligrpahy, some by the greatest masters of the period. Altogether the collection is of great interest.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 21st of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 6th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 8th Sud of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.: Sunset: 6h. 52m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai Bunderabas, Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Parsee Cyclists' Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A. Army Branch, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co. in "The Belle of Bond St." at 9-30.

SATURDAY, Mar. 31.

Hockey Aga Khan Tournament Second Round Lusitanians v. Parsi Pioneers, Oval 5-30 p.m.

"Ramnavami" Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princesa Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Mar. 30.

Drills for the week ending Saturday April 7.—

Monday 2nd April 1917.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corpos. (Vol. Club).

Tuesday 3rd April 1917.—7-15 a.m., Independent Troop Drill.

"A" and "B" Troops, Church Gate Sands.

"C" and "D" Troops Santa Cruz.

6-15 p.m., Proficiency Class (Vol. Club).

Wednesday 4th April 1917.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corpls. (Vol. Club).

Thursday 5th April 1917.—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands A, B, C and D. Troops.

6-15 p.m., Proficiency Class (Vol. Club).

Friday 6th April 1917.—7-15 a.m., for "A" and "B" Troops.

Fort Riding School.

"C" and "D" Troops.

Santa Cruz Riding School.

Saturday 7th April 1917.—7-15 a.m., Riding School.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 30.

623. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.

626. Prize Distribution: This has been postponed until a later date, which will be notified hereafter.

629. Arms:—Return of Arms:—All arms and equipment must be returned to Headquarters during the week ending March 31st. Every effort must be made to see that this order is duly complied with. The Armoury is open daily from 7 a.m., to 12 Noon and 5-45 to 8 p.m.

631. Medical Examination:—Members of the Corps at present in Bombay who have not been medically examined must attend at one of the War Hospitals during the week—see advertisement "Times of India" for details.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

HOME RULE LECTURE SERIES.

The sixteenth lecture of this Series will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, B.A., on "The Work of Home Rule" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday, the 1st proximo at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Library Hall when Mr Hussein Somji Merchant will propose "A good name is a better ambition than hereditary predominance" and Mr. Amirbux K. Bava will oppose, Mr. K. A. Somji will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL STUDY CLASS.

Mr. W. R. Kerkar B.A., LL.B., will conduct his study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72 Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., the subject being "Theosophy and Yoga Philosophy." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eleven attacks and ten deaths occurred from plague yesterday, Mandvi and Parel each reporting one attack and one death, Khara Talao, two attacks, Mahim, three attacks and one death, Worli, four attacks and four deaths and Maratha Hospital three deaths. There were two attacks of small-pox and no case of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 115 as against 118 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 on that of 1915.

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSION.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A MEHTA ACQUITTED.

(Before Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. TRICUMLAL KESHAVJI.

The offences charged against the accused were that of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of Rs. 29-1, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 respectively.

Mr. N. N. Saher instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

The accused was employed as a Mehta on a salary of Rs. 40 a month by Bhicaji Naroji Bhatena, the complainant, from the 22nd September 1915 to 27th November, 1916. A certain portion of the cash of the shop used to be in charge of the accused, as the master used to be away for a considerable part of the day and the accused kept a separate account of that portion of the cash, in a rough cash book kept for the purpose.

The prosecution alleged that in November last the complainant's suspicions were aroused in consequence of which he asked the accused to prepare a balance sheet for the year 1972. On being so asked the accused ceased attending the shop. The complainant then examined the accounts and found two debit entries of Rs. 29-1 and Rs. 60 under date 8th September, debited to one Masroovala and one Pallonji respectively. These payments were made by the complainant out of the cash of the shop and entries to that effect appeared in the handwriting of one Gendharlal, another Mehta of the complainant's shop. Towards the end of those entries the words "By the hands of Seth" and "Sethna" appeared in vernacular characters written by the accused himself. In the rough cash book kept by the accused the same entries were again made in his handwriting purporting to show that the accused had made payments of those two sums out of the cash in his hand. On the 17th November, the accused had, it seemed, borrowed Rs. 50 from Girdharlal on account of the shop and this was shown by an entry to that effect in the accused's handwriting under that date. That entry had subsequently been scored off and the accused had made another entry under the same date making it appear as if he had received only Rs. 20 from Girdharlal. When Girdharlal demanded the money from the accused he paid him Rs. 50 in full on 19th November and made a debit entry of Rs. 50 in the rough cash kept by him making it appear as if he had paid Rs. 50 to Girdharlal out of the cash in his hand. By means of these entries the accused, it was charged, was enabled to misappropriate Rs. 30.

The defence was that the accused had been promised an increase of wages by his master when he entered his service. After serving him for a year when he saw that his master was not inclined to do so he sought for employment elsewhere and succeeded in getting higher wages. During the course of his service at the complainant's he often had to borrow from outsiders to make payments as the cash left with him by the complainant was very often short of the requirements in his absence. He once had to pledge his own ornaments to borrow Rs. 200 to meet a kundi, and only a part of that amount had been repaid to him. After he had left the employ of the complainant the latter had published an advertisement in the Gujarati papers telling the public that he (the accused) was no longer in his service. Thereafter the accused sent a pleader's notice to the complainant calling upon the complainant to pay up his wages and the balance of monies due to him and subsequently the accused filed a suit against the complainant to recover the wages and monies. The accused alleged that the present complaint against him had been lodged by the complainant as a counterblast to that suit. He denied that the words "Seth" and "Sethna" in the entries were in his handwriting or that he had misappropriated any monies.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges and his Lordship ordered the acquittal of the accused.

"AGENT OF THE DACCA NAWAB"

ALLEGED PERSONATION AND THEFT.

EMPEROR v. 1 SYED ABDUL REHMAN SYED MAHAMMED AND 2 GORDHAN GOPAL SONI.

The accused were charged with the offences of having committed theft in a building, abetting each other in the commission of that offence and conspiring with each other in order to commit a criminal offence.

Mr. J. Baptista appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. R. S. Batlivala appeared for the 1st accused.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the second accused.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant Abdul Rehman Hassan was a pearl merchant, a resident of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, who came to Bombay annually to sell pearls. He came to Bombay in December 1916, with a large stock of pearls and took up quarters at Sitaram Buildings near the Crawford Market. On the 2nd January a Parsi named Dhanjishaw visited the complainant at his place. He told the complainant that the agent of the Nawab of Dacca wanted to see the pearls with a view to buy them and he took an appointment from the complainant for the next day on behalf of the said agent. On the next day, the 3rd January, Dhanjishaw and the two accused came to the complainant's place in pursuance of the appointment. Accused No. 1 was represented to be the Nawab's agent while accused No. 2 was represented to be the goldsmith who was to make a necklace for the Begum of Dacca. The complainant brought out his pearls and spread them on a red cloth so that the two accused and Dhanjishaw might inspect them.

PERFORMANCE OF "JADU."

Dhanjishaw and the two accused were sitting opposite to the complainant and they resorted to various tricks to divert the complainant's attention from the pearls. There was a talk about a smoke and Dhanjishaw was sent out to buy cigarettes. Accused No. 1 kept rubbing his hands as if he was preparing to perform "Jadu." Then the accused asked the complainant the price of the pearls. Complainant said he would charge Rs. 160 per "chav" and that he had 520 "chavs" in all. The accused thereupon said that they wanted 230 "chavs" more. They however agreed to the rate and then there was a calculation of the total price which came to Rs. 1,20,000. The accused then said that they would wire to the Nawab of Dacca to send the monies at once and then they withdrew. A couple of hours later Dhanjishaw again called and said that they had sent a special wire to the Nawab Saheb and that they had already received a reply saying that the Begum Saheb herself was coming down to Bombay to see the pearls.

The complainant put away the pearls in his safe that day. On opening the parcel next day he found that 9 big pearls and some small pearls valued approximately at Rs. 27,000 were missing from the parcel. The complainant then informed the Police and the two accused and Dhanjishaw were arrested. It appeared from inquiries made by the Police that accused No. 1 had disposed of two of the stolen pearls to one Chimanlal and these were identified by the complainant. Dhanjishaw had turned a Crown witness.

The case was unfinished when the Court rose for the day.

EXPOSING A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

EMPEROR v. 1 NARMADABAI, 2 MUKHABAI.

The 1st accused was charged with exposing a newly born child and the second accused was charged with abetment of that offence.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji, who appeared for both the accused, pointed out extenuating circumstances, and said that the accused had been in custody for over two months and pleaded for a onient sentence.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to be kept in custody till the rising of the Court; the second accused was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

935-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy & ors v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Part Heard.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Ismail, Motichand & D, Part Heard.

1310-16.—N C Dalal, Vithal Dewji Kangootkar v. Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, Payne & Co.

1176-16.—Little & Co., Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v. Dwarkadas Tokarsey & ors, Maneklal & Co., Madh K & Ch, Ard H D & Co., Capt & V.

719-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Upendranath Purshutham Vijaykar & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1413-15.—Madh K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

S C Cts 506-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & Co. Judah & S.

683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

1250-16.—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Carim Sulleman, Chitnis M & K.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

980-15.—Mehta D & L, Ratilal Gandabhai & anr v. Gulabbhai Deochand & anr, Motichand & D, To be mentioned.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

70-17.—Patell and Ez, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Shethena v. Steve Buckingham and anr, In person, Part Heard.

SUMMONS ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

O S 244-17.—Motichand & D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v. Apolonario Jose De Souza & anr, Ard H D & Co., Ch Sd 6-3-17.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Patell and Ez, Payne & Co. As Part Heard, 5-2-17.

S C 183-17.—Motichand and D, Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh v. Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah & S, M & N.

C C 1343-16.—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B & Co.

C C 1204-16.—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim v. Messrs. E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and anr, Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper), Korba Erayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erayya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg Wg & Mfg Co. Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

"A MOST COWARDLY ASSAULT."

TRAMWAYS COMPANY'S EMPLOYE FINED RS. 75.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, W. J. Beane of the Bombay Tramways Company appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Annaji Abaji, a building "mistri." Mr. B. S. Chirputkar appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that on the morning of the 22nd instant he went to do some repairs at the Victoria Mansion, Ripon Road, where the accused lived. The latter, who had returned from night duty, told him at 12 noon to stop work and come back after 3 p.m. as he wanted to sleep. The complainant accordingly went at 3 p.m. and knocked at the door to inquire if he should resume work. The accused's mother opened the door and said she would ask her son. It was further alleged that the accused, who was asleep, got up in a temper and gave two violent blows to the complainant in the face, and blood came out of the latter's nose.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging that the complainant insulted his mother and he (the accused) therefore "only chucked the complainant out of the door."

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said he refused to believe that the complainant had insulted the accused's mother. There was no occasion for the complainant to do so. He (the Magistrate) called the assault committed by the accused on the complainant a most cowardly assault by a young man on an elderly person. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF'S EIGHT PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Govind Hiroo with theft of property worth Rs. 8 belonging to Yenkappa H. Angari. It was stated that the complainant who was living on the first floor of a house in Ghoga Street found something touching his legs at midnight on the 27th instant, and when he got up he found the accused walking away with the property in question. The accused who had eight previous convictions was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

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ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

FORGERY WITH INTENT TO CHEAT.

ACCUSED GETS FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Raghunath Rao of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Shunkerrao Gunpatrao Dhawan with forgery for the purpose of cheating and with cheating Mr. Framroze M. Desai, building contractor, having his office at Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Pais defended the accused. Mr. L. De Souza watched the proceedings on behalf of one Dattatraya Vithal, a witness in the case.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant had been erecting a building in Chikalwadi and another at Churney Road. One Dattatraya Vithal entered into a contract with the complainant to supply concrete and rubble to him and he started sending cartloads of concrete and rubble to Chikalwadi and Churney Road, where the buildings were under construction. The practice was to send chits with the cart drivers, which were shown to the person on duty at the buildings where the carts were unloaded. Mostly such chits were signed by Shitalprasad, a "purdeshi" in the employ of the complainant. This had been going on from October 1916 to February 1917. On the 26th February the accused sent a man, who presented chits for Rs. 20-5 to the complainant's cashier for payment. The cashier questioned the man as to where he had brought the chits from. The man said he had been given the chits by another man and he went to bring him there. He, however, did not turn up, and it was found that the accused had forged some chits by signing Shitalprasad's name and had thus obtained payment. Information was given to the Police, who made inquiries and arrested the accused, and charged him in respect of two particular items of Rs. 46-11-0. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR FATALITIES.

LABOURER RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the body of Soma Devji, a Hindu labourer aged 35. At about 9 p.m. of the 23rd instant, the deceased was going along the Girgaum Road with another labourer, when motor lorry No. 10 driven by Gaffoor Uladin, and owned by Dinshaw Pestonji Kapadia came from behind and knocked the deceased on his side and felled him. One of the wheels passed over his left foot and the lorry was stopped after going about 25 paces. The deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday, gangrene having set in. It was stated that the lorry was going at the rate of about five miles per hour and owing to the crowded condition of the road the horn was continuously sounded. It was also stated that the driver did not know that a man had been knocked down until he was told of it by a policeman.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GOVERNMENT CAR.

Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a mill-hand, Gania Kania, aged 40 who met his death while crossing the road at Dadar.

Jaya Ram who was working in the same mill as the deceased deposed that Gangia suddenly tried to cross the road to join witness and another friend when the Government car came up, the deceased was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over him. The car was driven fast by Corporal J. Barrett of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, but it was stopped at once. The horn was sounded. Another witness Rangia Raghu said the car was going fast. The deceased was running towards the right and he was struck down by the car and the right front wheel passed over him. The horn was sounded.

Waman Purshram deposed that the car was on its proper side, and the horn was sounded. The deceased was confused and began to dodge the car. He was knocked down by the wire cutter of the car. The car which at first came fast, slowed down when it approached the crowd.

Corporal Barrett, the driver of the car, stated in his evidence that he was going at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour. He applied the emergency brake, on seeing the deceased running across the road, but he was knocked down evidently by the wirecutter. He could not say whether the wheel passed over the deceased. The car was stopped at once and the deceased was taken to the hospital, where he was found to be dead. Witness was sounding the horn from time to time and the brake was in good order. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from blame.

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS AT DACCA.

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS.

(From our Correspondent.)
DACCA, Mar. 26.

Last week there was some excitement in the town over some house searches conducted by the local police with the help of the Calcutta police, under the Defence of India Act. It is not definitely known as to what were the actual finds of the searches but it is understood that several arrests were made. Among the persons arrested is a 1st year student of Dacca College, who was living in the Dacca College Hostel. Interesting details are available regarding the search in the house of Babu Sris Chandra Chatterjee, B. L., Dacca. Sris Babu's house was searched once in September last and nothing incriminating was found. The second search just over, also, led to nothing incriminating. But the police seized from Sris Babu's house a letter written to Sris Babu, by Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta, expressing sympathy with Sris Babu, for the last house search in September and exhorting him to go on recruiting for the Defence of India force in spite of the search. It is necessary to point out here, that in Dacca, Srish Babu has been responsible for recruiting for the Bengal Double Company. Another of the things seized is an exercise book with mathematical graphs belonging to Sris Babu's nephew, a matriculation candidate. The latter has been arrested under the Defence of India Act. The boy sat for the matriculation examination on the 1st of March last, but as owing to leakage of questions, the examination was cancelled, he was to have sat for the second examination which commences on the 30th instant.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOM.

HINDU WOMAN'S FATAL BURNS.

Khubai, a Hindu woman who resided at Clive Road, gave birth to a child about 20 days ago and a lighted "segree" was placed under her bed according to a certain custom. On the 24th instant Khubai's mother woke up at about 10 p.m. on hearing her daughter's shrieks and found her clothes on fire. Khubai was burnt extensively all over her body before the fire could be put out, and she died on the 27th instant. Her husband tried to get a permit from Municipal Ramosi No. 15, who refused. Dr. Poonsi gave a certificate, but the Ramosi took the husband to the Ward doctor, who ordered the Ramosi to give the usual chit. The matter was, however, referred to the Police, who again referred it to the Coroner, and the latter ordered the body to be disposed of holding it to be a case of pure accident.

AUDITORS COUNCIL.

The Bombay Government have reappointed the following members constituting the Auditors Council to aid the Governor in Council in the examination of applications for Auditors' Certificates, namely, the Collector of Bombay to be *ex-officio* President; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. W. Turner Green and Mr. Merwanji D. M. Jeejibhoy. The non-official members of the Council will hold office for a term of three years with effect from 1st proximo.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the following concessions to the family of the late Head Constable, Bilash Chandra Ghosh who was wounded by the assassins at the time of the murder of the late Deputy Superintendent Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterji and eventually succumbed to his injuries:—(1) grant of a pension of Rs. 15 a month to the widow for life; (2) grant of an allowance of Rs. 7 a month to the son of the deceased till he attain the age of 10 years, and of an enhanced allowance of Rs. 10 a month from the age of 10 years to the age of 20 years to meet his educational expenses, and (3) grant of a sum of Rs. 436-12-3 to the widow to liquidate her husband's debts.

GERMAN SPY PLOT.

SECRET AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

Charged with conspiring to employ agents to obtain military information, maps, and photographs in England and Ireland and send them to America, so that they could be forwarded to Germany, Albert S. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg were arrested in New York on Monday in mail week by agents of the Federal Secret Service and the Department of Justice.

Sander (says Mr. Frank Dilnot, the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent) is dramatic critic of the "Deutsche Journal," owned by William Randolph Hearst, whose newspapers are barred from Great Britain and the Colonies. He is also president of the Central Powers War Film Exchange. Wunnenberg was his assistant.

The charges cover a period extending back to May last. According to information in possession of the Secret Service, a total of fifteen so-called newspapermen were employed by Sander and Wunnenberg and were ordered to England and Ireland. Letters containing all sorts of military information, it is alleged, were forwarded to America, or taken there by one of their number, travelling as an American citizen.

"TIP" AFTER ARREST IN ENGLAND.

Government agents have been investigating the activities of German-Americans throughout the country since the blowing up of munition plants two years ago led to the discovery of a widespread German plot. They have been working on the present case for months, having received a "tip" soon after the arrest in England of George aux Bacon, an American newspaper man.

Bacon's photograph was forwarded to America by the British police, and through this the Federal agents were able to connect him with the operations of Sander and Wunnenberg.

Sander was formerly executive secretary of the German-American Literary Defence Committee, which was said to be trying to bring the pressure of financial interests to stop American participation in Allied War Loans.

According to a Reuter message from New York, the men are charged with conspiring to obtain maps and other military information concerning Great Britain and Ireland, which were sent to the United States and then forwarded to Germany. The ink used in the preparation of the maps is said to require special chemical treatment to make it visible.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	29	m 2	48	25 2	29	m 8	50	17	5
		3	58a	25 7		9	53a	21	3
Fri.	30	m 3	30	24 0	30	m 9	35	18	7
		5	52a	24 8		11	52a	21	0
Sat.	31	m 4	27	23 1	31	m 10	38	19	7
	Apl.	6	48a	24 4	Apl.				
Sun.	1	m 6	10	22 8	1	m 1	41	21	4
		8	31a	24 7		0	30a	20	1
Mon.	2	m 8	10	23 11	2	m 2	43	20	6
		9	11a	25 2		1	57a	19	10
Tues.	3	m 9	0	24 0	3	m 3	16	19	7
		9	40a	25 9		2	50m	19	3
Wed	4	m 9	48	25 1	4	m 3	44	18	8
		10	7a	26 4		3	38a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 31 (Saturday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 2 (Monday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 4 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 53m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 55.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	"	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h. 48.0m.	a.m.

RESULT OF "CHRONICLE" LIBEL CASE APPEAL.

VIEW OF SENIOR JUDGE TO PREVAIL.

MR. JUSTICE McLEOD'S DECISION REVERSED.

MR. SURAJMAL'S SUIT DISMISSED.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON PROCEDURE.

In the Appeal of Mr. B. G. Horniman, *Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" from the decision of Mr. Justice McLeod, awarding Rs. 3,000 damages and costs for libel to Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, in regard to the publication of two articles in the "Chronicle" in March 1916, arguments were heard yesterday by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton as to the course to be taken following on the difference between the two judges of the Appeal Bench.*

It will be remembered that the Chief Justice held that the articles were fair and honest comment on a matter of much public importance. Mr. Justice Heaton held that the limits of fair comment were exceeded and upheld the judgment of the trial Court.

Yesterday Mr. Setalwad, on behalf of the appellant, argued that the view of the *senior judge must prevail, under the Letters* Patent, which in the case of the High Court *must be held to supersede the Civil Procedure* Code. After some considerable argument, their Lordships delivered judgment concurring in this view.

The result is, therefore, that the judgment of the trial court holding the articles to be libellous and awarding the respondent Rs. 3,000 as damages is reversed in accordance with the Chief Justice's judgment to the effect that the articles were not defamatory but fair and honest comment on a *matter of much public importance.*

In view, however, of the fact that two judges decided in favour of the plaintiff, their Lordships made no order as to costs.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Setalwad, on behalf of the appellant, said that his submission was that section 36 of the Letters Patent and not section 98 of the Civil Procedure Code should apply. He would cite various authorities in support of his proposition though only two cases, one in 29 Madras and one in 26 Allahabad 10, were directly in point. In 29 Madras the Acting Chief Justice was for modifying the decree of the lower court and the other Judge was for dismissing the appeal with costs and both the judges agreed that under the circumstances clause 30 of the *Letters Patent* prevailed and they gave effect to the opinion of the senior judge and modified the decree.

Mr. Setalwad further argued that section 96 and section 98 applied only to cases where there was an appeal from one court *to another. There should be two separate* courts, and these sections would not apply where there was an appeal from the judg*ment of one Judge of a Court to two Judges* of the same Court. This view was taken in 25 Madras 555. If that view was correct *and the view held in 29 Madras, then it* would follow that clause 36 remained in *operation and section 98 of the Civil Pro*cedure Code did not apply to an appeal of this character at all. The same view was *assumed to be correct in a case in 17 Cal.* W. N. p. 308. This point was not argued but it was assumed that this view was *correct.*

Counsel, proceeding, cited 10 I. A. p. 4, where it was held that the Procedure Code did not supersede clause 15 of the Letters Patent and argued that the decision in that case with regard to section 588 involved the proposition he was submitting to their Lordships and that section 9 *should not supersede clause 36. The* Legislature if it had chosen might have expressly overruled clause 36 of *Letters Patent but they had not done so* and it could not be taken to be overruled *in this indirect manner. Counsel referred* to 24 and 25 Vict. (Indian Councils Act) *section 22 in support of this proposition.*

Mr. Setalwad's second submission was that, even if section 98 of the Code applied, unless there was an express enactment in section 98 superseding, section 36, the Court should give effect to both of them.

Mr. Setalwad also referred to section 4 of the Civil Procedure Code which saved special forms of procedure and because clause 36 of the Letters Patent provided a special form of procedure, the provision of section 98 would not apply to that extent. Section 4 was imperative. There might be rules about evidence etc., which might apply to the High Court, but as soon as it fell within clause 36 of the Letters Patent, section 4, applied and saved that procedure. All the other provisions of the Code might apply and still section 98 might not apply as special procedure was provided for by clause 36 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Strangman, in a very brief reply on behalf of the respondent, urged that Mr. Setalwad's argument came to this, not only that section 98, would be absolutely nugatory so far as the High Court was concerned but, most of the sections in Part II would not apply and the rules relating to appeals would not apply also He also submitted that 29 Madras and 26 Allahabad were wrongly decided. Mr. Strangman also urged that section 98 repealed clause 36 of the Letters Patent.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the Judgment of the Court said:—

This, an appeal from the Original Side, was heard by this bench of two Judges and upon their differing, the question is *whether the appeal* should be decided in accordance with the majority of Judges *who heard the case, including* the trial Judge, or in accordance with the senior *Judge of the Court.* The first result follows if section 98 of the Civil Procedure *Code applies.* The second result follows if clause 36 of the Letters Patent applies. It can hardly be said that there is any long-standing practice as regards Original appeals from the Original Side where there is a difference of opinion, in this Court. Until this year I am only aware of one case *in which the Judges have differed in the* case of appeal from the Original Side. That *was the case of Jehangir Cursetji v. Secre*tary of State for India, 6, Bombay Law. Reporter p. 230. *In that case the pro*visions of section 575 of the Civil Procedure Code were applied and the differing Judges referred the point to a third Judge and the decision was given in accordance with the view of the majority. There was no argument on the point and the question was not raised whether clause 36 of the *Letters Patent should not be preferred.* A few weeks ago this Court differed in *another case on the Original Side and the* point upon which they differed was, fol*lowing the precedent in Jehangir's case,* referred to two other Judges for decision. *So far as I know these are the only cases in* this Court in which this point might have *been argued, but it was not argued in* either case. We have now heard full *arguments upon the question and we are* of opinion that clause 36 of the Letters *Patent applies. Section 4 of the Civil* Procedure Code lays down that "in the *absence of any specific provision to the* contrary, nothing in this code shall be *deemed to limit or* otherwise affect any special or local law now in force, or any *special jurisdiction* or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed or under any other law for the time being in force," and clause 2 of that section shows that it was intended to be of general application. There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Letters Patent had prescribed special forms of procedure in certain cases and among other cases where judges-differ even in their Appellate Jurisdiction that the Letters Patent in all cases is paramount with regard to Original Side matters, appears to us to be clear from the provisions of section 129 of the Code (reads the section). The Original Side rules are concerned necessarily not only with the trial of cases by the trial Judge but also with the trial of appeals arising in the Original Jurisdiction and here we have an indication that in such cases nothing should be done which is inconsistent *with the Letters Patent. It has been* argued that if the Civil Procedure Code in relation to appeals and the rules enacted thereunder do not apply there is nothing which will apply to the trial of appeals from the Original Side of the High Court. But there is at all events a long course of practice which follows the forms of the code on all matters and we do not think *there is any substance in that argument.* It is also to be noted that in a somewhat *analogous case reported in 10 Indian* Appeals, it was held that Section 538 of the *Code of 1882 did not apply and as* a consequence class 15 of the Letters *Patent relating to judgments was applied.* Again in two other High Courts in 29 *Madras at page 1, and 26 Allahabad at page* 10, the Judges of the Court have come to *the same conclusion as we now arrive at.* The result will be that the decision of the *senior Judge will prevail and the decree of* the Lower Court will be reversed. The suit will be dismissed, but we think without costs as two Judges have decided in favour of the plaintiff and one in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Setalwad submitted that costs must follow the judgment of the Court. If the view of the senior Judge was to prevail and his judgment was in favour of the appellant then *the Appellant was entitled to costs.* The view of the senior judge prevailed.

The Chief Justice: Yes. And that is my view. In my opinion there should be no order as to costs. *(Laughter.)*

Mr. Setalwad urged that at least the Appellant should have the costs of the Appeal but their Lordships dissented.

*The result is, therefore, that the judg*ment of the trial court holding the articles to be libellous and awarding the respondent Rs. 3,000 as damages is reversed in accordance with the Chief Justice's judgment to the effect that the articles were not defamatory but fair and honest comment on a matter of much public importance.

EXCISE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION.

INCREASED REVENUES FALL IN CONSUMPTION.

Reviewing the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and *Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including* Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1915-16 the Bombay Government in a Resolution just issued observe as follows:—

The report shows a steady adherence to the policy of Government on the lines laid down for the administration and improvement of the Abkari system. In the case of country spirit, consumption has decreased, weak liquor has been encouraged at the expense of strong, while further steps were *taken towards the substitution of mhowra* ter toddy spirit, and for the encouragement of the consumption of toddy in place of spirit. Duty rates have been raised and the consequent increase of revenue was *accompanied by a fall in consumption.* The contract supply and separate-shop system *has been extended and excise relations with* Native States have been improved by *mutual agreement.*

The figures of consumption of country *spirit and the realizations therefrom* for the districts of the Presidency proper including the City of Bombay for the past five years and the present year will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Consumption in proof gallons.	Rate per head of population in drams.	Receipt
			Rs.
1910-11	*2,615,526*	7.8	1,24,35,660
1911-12	2,554,588	7.6	1,35,21,326
1912-13	*2,458,950*	7.3	1,40,66,874
1913-14	2,456,582	7.3	1,45,28,633
1914-15	*2,341,480*	7.0	1,43,87,888
1915-16	2,187,387	6.5	1,44,41,905

There was thus a fall in consumption of 154,093 gallons as compared with the *previous year and of 298,038 gallons from* the average of the preceding five years. *The consumption per head of population* has declined in the year by .5 dram on a rate of 7.0 drams per head, or by over 7 per cent. The corresponding fall on the quinquennial figures amounts to 12 per cent. *Receipts have risen in the year by* Rs. 54,017 and show the substantial increase *of Rs. 6,53,829 over the average of the* five preceding years.

In headquarter and large towns the decrease taken all over was small, but as *in the previous year, the falling off in rural* areas was substantial, the total consump*tion in these areas having declined from* 1,252,151 proof gallons in 1914-15 to *1,120,669 proof gallons in the year under* review.

SALE OF WEAK SPIRIT.

The sale of weak spirit instead of strong has received encouragement and made progress. *The number of shops at which a* weak grade only of spirit is obtainable is *now one-fourth of the total number of shops* outside the City of Bombay, the shops licensed for the exclusive sale of 60 deg. U. P. spirit having increased from 254 to 369, while of the 75 shops in the Kaira District 53 have been licensed for the sale of 40 deg. U. P. only.

The consumption of toddy spirit has been further diminished by the exclusive sale of mhowra spirit in two talukas of the Kanara District and by the closing of two distilleries in each of the districts of Ratnagiri and Kanara, while the separate-shop system for toddy has been substituted for the monopoly system in the above-ghat talukas of the latter district.

Considerable increases were made in duty rates. In the whole of the districts of *Satara and Ahmednagar and in the greater* part of Ahmedabad, Nasik and Thana and *a portion of Surat and West Khandesh the* still-head duty on 25 deg. U.P. was raised *by 12 annas a gallon and that on 60 deg.* U.P. by 6 annas. Enhancement also took *place in Bombay City, Kaira and in certain* other areas, while in the four Deccan *districts where 30 deg. U.P. liquor* was substituted for 25 deg. U.P. the old rates of duty were maintained in Poona and Sholapur and raised in Ahmednagar and Satara. In the coast talukas of the Kanara District the duty on toddy spirit was increased and that on mhowra reduced.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

There is little new to note as regards the temperance movement. The subject of *temperance teaching in schools is referred* to in the concluding portion of paragraph *26 of the Commissioner's report. Govern*ment have approved of the draft lessons on temperance for vernacular readers V to VII and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to have them inserted in the readers on the first opportunity. As regards Anglo-vernacular schools Government have, in accordance with the views of the Director of Public Instruction, decided that temperance lessons might more appropriately find a place in the science primer than in the English readers, and instructions have been issued that any schools which give moral instruction should be asked to give lessons on the lines of the Board of Education syllabus with which they have been furnished. In European schools, where several of the readers in ordinary use contain stories inculcating temperance and in which the subject is often dealt with in connection with religious teaching, it has been decided that no special action is necessary.

The number of retail licensed shops was practically the same as in the previous year. A reduction would have been shown but for the opening of a certain number of new shops in Kaira where, as one of the measures to meet widespread and pernicious illicit distillation, it has been found necessary to provide reasonable facilities for obtaining licit liquor.

The localities and personnel of Local Advisory Committees continued unchanged. Their meetings were fewer, but their recommendations show little falling off in number and it was found possible in most cases to give effect to them.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TODDY.

As will be seen from the figures given below, the consumption of raw toddy is steadily increasing:—

Government note with satisfaction that the people of the Panch Mahals who at first resented the introduction of the licensing system are, it is now reported, becoming reconciled to it, and the number of licensed trees and licenses for domestic consumption has risen very considerably in that district.

An interesting development is the introduction of the industry of the manufacture of *gul* from sweet toddy which is already firmly established in Madras. To this the Commissioner has, with the approval and sanction of Government, given considerable concessions in order to encourage it in its early stages.

RECTIFIED SPIRITS.

The fall in consumption of fermented liquors and of potable spirits in mofussil districts is due to the decline in supplies and the enhancement in prices that accompanied it. The manufacture of rectified *spirit in Ahmedabad made a considerable* stride in the year under report owing to the falling off of foreign competition and over 15,000 proof gallons of duty-free spirit were supplied from that source to the Govern*ment Medical Store, Bombay.*

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The consumption of the chief intoxicating *drugs in the last two years is compared* below:—

Year.	Ganja. Seers.	Bhang. Seers.	Charas. Seers.
1914-15	49,593	6,659	3,817
1915-16	43,757	7,341	4,728

COCAINE.

Though the cocaine-hawking trade is still reported to be rife in some parts of *Bombay* City, the war and the consequent cutting *off of supplies from Austria and Germany,* the principal places of manufacture, have *resulted in an appreciable decrease in the* activities of illicit traders. The number of *cases detected was 100 against 219, 539* and 1,240 in the previous three years, while *seizures were small.*

CONDITIONS IN SIND.

In Sind there was a substantial increase in the consumption of country spirit due, it is reported, to the substitution of country for foreign liquor owing to the enhanced cost of the latter arising from the war, while it would also appear that in spite or instructions from the Commissioner people were able to stock large quantities of liquor of the old strength before the orders for the reduction of strength from 10 deg. U.P. to 15 deg. U.P. came into force on 1st April 1916. In Larkana District the checking of unauthorised removals from the bonded warehouse would also seem to have contributed to the marked rise.

The fall in the imports of foreign liquors into Sind and in their consumption there is due to the same reasons as in the Presidency proper.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments in the Presidency proper, which is now before the Government of India, will, it may be hoped, lead not only to considerable economy in the combined cost of the two Departments, but will improve the supervision and control over the subordinate personnel. The work of the subordinates is difficult in its nature, and exposes them to many temptations, to which it may be feared that a considerable number succumb. The remedy must be sought in efficient administration and in the strict supervision and careful selection of the staff together with every effort to check malpractices among the shopkeepers.

IF AMERICA GOES TO WAR.

GERMANY'S DREAD.

From an American official who left Berlin just before the rupture of diplomatic relations, *I learn that Germany is more* concerned about the inviolability of her patents in the United States than she is even about the possible seizure of her ships, says a correspondent of the "Daily Express."

The whole future of the German chemical industry and the production of dye-stuffs—in which the Germans had gained a monopoly—is involved in this question. German *manufacturers, I am told,* are *alarmed at* the efforts the United States are making *to supply their own dyes and other chemical* products, and at the decision of the *Washington Government to impose a 100* per cent. duty on imports of these articles. *Once the German patent rights were con*fiscated the whole of her chemical trade with America would be ruined beyond recovery, and the loss of the markets of the two greatest textile manufacturing countries—Britain and the United States—would be one of the greatest disasters the war would have brought.

A TALE OF THE KAISER.

My informant further stated that questions relating to patent rights had been for years before the war a source of friction between Berlin and Washington. The Germans, he said, had always been ready to infringe with impunity American rights, but loud in their protests if there was the least suspicion of the violation of any German right. The Kaiser himself had laid himself open to suspicion, in proof of which the following story, long current in American business circles, was told.

When Edison visited Europe in 1889, at the time he was perfecting the phonograph, he was received by the Kaiser, who extracted a promise that the scientist would send him a model of the wonderful machine. This was done, and before many months phonographs—of a sort—were being made in Germany without regard to patent rights.

When Edison's next invention was completed the German Ambassador in Washington made an application for another model on the Emperor's behalf, but on this occasion he was told bluntly that "the young man" could not be obliged.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (1) BEAT B. E. SOCIEY'S TEAM (0.)

The replay of the drawn tie between these two teams came off on the Oval on Thursday, when a pretty close, fast and clean encounter ended in the Medicos lowering the colours of the B. E. S. team by the narrow margin of a goal. It was principally a game of fast and tricky forward play and the better understanding of the Medical forwards won them the day, the margin of victory being a true index of the balance of exchanges. The Educational Society's team was the same that had worked on the previous occasion, while the Grant Medicals had only one change, Smith standing down in favour of Prescott in the half-line. The sides were fairly evenly matched and there was hardly a dull moment in the sixty minutes' play and both defences had to be on the alert throughout. As a line the Medical halves worked more judiciously than the opposing *trio. The standard of hockey was far* superior to what it has been in the tournament and as for individual brilliance the *B. E. S. forwards were as quick and tricky* in tackling as were their opponents, but *the difference lay as already stated, in the* combined play of the Medical forwards *who made sweeping movements on the* opposing goal during the greater part of the *initial half.* But exchanges grew even thereafter and inspite of strenuous efforts to get on equal terms, the B. E. S. team retired beaten though in no way disgraced.

The only goal of the evening was scored by Perkins ten minutes after the start amongst the jubilation of the obstreperous Medical supporters, in the second enclosure, who throughout kept on cheering the Medical players. The teams were:—

Grant Medical College.—Wolsley; *Smith* and Arkley; Briganza, Fernandez and Prescott; Musquiter, Wadia, D'Souza, Rane and Perkins.

Bombay Educational Society's Team.—Cowton; Jukes and Moore; Villard, Race and Pope; Jewell, Wilson, Kale, Cutler and Sinclair.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Meir.

BO BAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Col. Ward and Capt. Kirkwood, —4/6 Bye.

Grafton and G. Fisher, —2/6 Bye.

Hargreaves and Brough, +2/6 Bye.

Gwyther and Kibblewhite, Scr. Bye.

Jackson and C. D. Baker, —15/3 Bye.

Phillips and J. C. Walker, +4/6 Bye.

Montgomery and Weir, —4/6 v. H. Harrington and D. Harrington, +4/6.

Ryan and Hopkins, +15 v. Anstey and Powell, —2/6.

Tofts and Williams Scr. v. Whitney and Bell Scr.

Medley and England, —30 v. Butters and Simon, +15.

Rev. Gray and Capt. Hutchison, +2/6 Bye.

Reid and Hardie, —3/6 Bye.

Hann and Graham, +4/6 Bye.

Norton and Capt. Shorten, —2/6 Bye.

Rose and Fletcher, +2/6 Bye.

Marryat and Wright, —2/6 Bye.

1st and 2nd Rounds to be played by April 14th 1917.

Third Round to be played by April 21st 1917.

Semi-final to be played by April 26th 1917.

Final to be played by April 30th 1917.

LATE MR. B. K. CHATTERJEE.

ALLOWANCE FOR HIS FAMILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned grant of concessions from 1st July last to the family of the late Mr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, who was assassinated by anarchists in Calcutta on *30th June last:—Rs. 75 monthly to the* widow and Rs. 60 to each of the four sons, *Rs. 50 to the daughter and Rs. 25 to each,* widowed mother and sister, besides *Rs. 1,500 for the marriage of the daughter* and Rs. 1,000 towards Sradh expenses.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	(New York. Mar. 27th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Futures at New York May —	18.83—2
" " July	18.66—6
" " October	18.50—22
Spot Cotton at New York	19.10—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.63—17
Futures at New Orleans May	18 27—11
" " July	18 18—12
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 5/8
Demand Bills	not received
Silver Commercial Bars	71 3/4

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

NEARING FIVE AND A HALF CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal	2,26,73,700
Bombay	*1,89,15,200
Madras	17,53,500
United Provinces ..	16,86,300
Punjab	50,74,500
Burma	24,96,400
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,37,400
Central Provinces ..	9,53,100
Assam	1,02,600
Minor Administrations..	7,34,600
Total Rs.	5,48,27,300

*Exclusive of Rs. 1,37,850 subscribed through the Post Office up to Mar. 22.

MEETING OF MILL-HANDS.

A meeting of the mill-hands of the Morarji Mills will be held in the Mills compound to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. S. S. *Batliwala, Chairman of the F. Ward Com*mittee, will address the meeting on the *advantages of investing money in the war* loan.

THEATRICALS AT DEOLALI.

"A NIGHT OUT" IN THE CANTONMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Heartiest congratulations are the [illegible] due to the enterprising [illegible] Deolali Cantonment. For [illegible] venture they essayed a pr[illegible] ambitious nature than their [illegible] with the "Aunt of Char[illegible] ago. For the past few [illegible] been serving up a delect[illegible] jaded nerves of the boys from the land of the traditional Garden of Eden and they "have faced the music" with commendable confidence in "A Night Out." The play is based on an ever-green farcical comedy and the crowded audiences have been highly diverted by the rippling humorous dialogue with which it effervesces. One and all engaged in its production, were cheered to the echo on the opening night when the guests were the hospital patients and on later nights when the audiences were composed of officers, ladies, the Hospital Staff and the N. C. O.'s and men of the Convalescent Section of the Camp. The general arrangements were efficiently carried out by Sergt. E. Barmby, who was the chief supervisor, Sergt. H. Leonard as Stage Director, and Corpl. W. H. Cronow as the Stage Manager. Devotees of music were provided with a considerable treat in the selections and accompaniments which were played by the Band. During the past fortnight or so considerable musical talent has been unearthed and a very capable executant on the clarionette in Bandmaster C. Herbert (who, incidentally has seen service in France and Mesopotamia) has been placed in command. The officers in charge of the Convalescent section have given great assistance to this enthusiastic bandmaster, and ere long the band will provide considerable enjoyment and fill a long-felt want. Despite the fact that it is not yet at full strength the band rendered really excellent service in contributing towards the general success of the evening.

Sergt. Leonard displayed the greatest versatility and capability in the general mix-up in which he discovered himself after a somewhat lively and exciting night out and he was exceptionally well played up to by Mr. A. D. Punshon who just touched the right note as the Vicar of St. Andrews. The ubiquitous Sergt. has many concoctions to deal with in his military sphere and he had innumerable mixtures in his matrimonial trials with the *pukka* Mr. Smith and "the other." He was obviously in his element and whilst on the boards there was the greatest hilarity in evidence. Mr. A. P. Hannan was a conspicuous success as the Guest and Q.-M. Sergt. Land "hit off" the Colonel very well indeed, one of his most trying moments (?) being when the two memsahibs shed copious tears on his gallant shoulders. Corpl. Cronow, in the role of a detective, had a part to which he was peculiarly fitted and he made the most of it, showing distinct ability. Capital female impersonations were given by Privates Bolson and Milton. The highest encomiums can justifiably be awarded to Mrs. Bown as the Curate's wife whilst Miss Gladys Ford acted with her customary charm and ability. To criticise the fair is invariably a task the reverse of palatable but the ladies might with advantage to all concerned display more crescendo in their intonations. Despite the limitations and handicaps under which the play was produced it can be said with sincerity that everything passed off with *éclat.*

"X."

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CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
The Institute of Commerce (Established in 1906 and recognised by the Educational Department of Indian Government) has opened above School from June last to coach up students by correspondence in *Book keeping* and *Accountancy* for *London Chamber of Commerce* Examination. Fees very moderate payable by instalments. For prospectus apply:—A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant (London). A. S. Madon B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 30, 1917.

"WAR AND THE FUTURE."

"It seems to me incredible that men should not rise up out of this muddy, bloody, wastefulness of a world war, with a resolution to end for ever the shams, the prejudices, the pretences and habits that have impoverished their lives, slaughtered our sons, and wasted the world, a resolution so powerful and sustained that nothing can withstand it."

That is the key-note of the convictions and message of Mr. H. G. Wells's latest book,—"War and the Future,"—which is just published. It is the most serious and purposeful of the brilliant series of war studies that have appeared from his pen at regular intervals,—and for once the title of his work is quite inadequate as an index of its contents. Mr. Wells is concerned in his present essay with spiritual values: with the fundamentals of the world-conflict that has encompassed the nations. He seeks to discover the trend and read the meaning of the great tragedy. What are its lessons, and has it any message for mankind? The author's answer is characteristic of his courage, his candour and his deep-seated optimism: "In the last few years," he says, "I have developed a religious belief that has become now to me as real as any commonplace fact. . . . . The time draws near when mankind will awake and the dreams will fade away, and then there will be no nationality in all the world but humanity, no King, no Emperor, nor leader, but the one God of mankind. That is my faith." And Mr. Wells feels and thinks that the faith that has come to him represents equally the convictions and aspirations of men in general, only the creed has so far been realised in varying degrees ranging fom conscious belief to subconscious impression. That is natural and indeed inevitable. It was not to be supposed that so vast and deep an orientation could be achieved without the difficult and complicated processes of introspection without which no durable thought, much less intense faith, can be born. But Mr. Wells is convinced that, inarticule or half-articule as it may be, the new evangel is operating in men's minds, maturing slowly into shape. At the present moment, he says, multitudes of men must be struggling with new ideas, and it is reasonable to argue that that there must be reconsideration, there must be time, before these millions of mental efforts can develop into a new collective purpose and really *show*—in consequence. But of one thing the author feels assured, and that is the direction of the impulses and the essence of the ideas that are fermenting in the souls of men to-day:

"I conceive myself to be thinking as the world thinks, and if I find no great facts, I find a hundred little indications to reassure me that God comes. Even those who have neither the imagination nor the faith to apprehend God as a reality will, I think, realise presently that the Kingdom of God over a world-wide system of Republican States is the only possible formula under which we may hope to unify and save mankind."

And Mr. Wells endorses the inevitability of the new gospel in a moving passage. He says:

"This conviction that the world kingdom of God is the only true method of human service, is so clear and final in my own mind, it seems so inevitably the conviction to which all right-thinking men must ultimately come, that I feel almost like a looker-on at a game of blind-man's buff as I watch the discussion of synthetic political ideas."

Having regard to his own fervour of faith and intensity of conviction, it is not surprising that Mr. Wells should keenly realize and resent the forces of apathy and bigotry that are still delaying the hour of dawn. In particular he thinks the organized churches have been found lamentably wanting. It not merely that they failed in the first instance, that their excessive preoccupation with their private labels has been a disintegrating rather than unifying factor in the immediate past, that spirituality and vision were sacrificed to formalism and expediency. As he puts it: "One cannot say 'God' but some tout was instantly seeking to pluck one into his particular career of flummery and orthodoxy." But the faults and failings of the past apart even now the shepherds are anything but disposed to look after the flock. "Thoughts about the great questions of life," says Mr. Wells, "thought and reasoned direction, that is what the multitude demands mutely and weakly, and what the organised churches are failing to give. They have not the courage of their convictions." On the contrary with their creeds and badges and their instinct for self-preservation at any cost, they are standing between men and their spiritual growth. None the less the spirit of collective service is abroad: it was never so strong and never so manifestly spreading and increasing as it is to-day. But there need to realize this: Service to what? I believe, says Mr. Wells, "that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying King, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God." It is only through complete simplification of religion to its fundamental idea, he pleads, to a worldwide realization of God as the King of the heart and of all mankind, setting aside monarchy and national egotism altogether, that mankind can come to any certain happiness and security. And in a passage of fine force and feeling Mr. Wells sums up both his diagnosis and his forcast:

"We need a standard so universal that the platelayer may say to the barrister or the duchess, or the Red Indian to the Limehouse sailor, or the Anzac soldier to the Sinn Feiner or the Chinama, 'What are we two doing for it?' And to fill the place of that 'it' no other idea is great enough or commanding enough, but only the world kingdom of God.

"I see men in social, in economic and in international affairs alike, eager to put an end to conflict, inexpressibly weary of conflict, and the waste and pain and death it involves. But to end conflict one must abandon aggressive or uncordial pretensions.

"Labour is sick at the idea of more strikes and struggles after the war, industrialism is sick of competition and anxious for service, everybody is sick of war. But how can they end any of these clashes except by the definition and recognition of a common end which will establish a standard for the trial of every conceivable issue, to which, that is, every other issue can be subordinated; and what common end can there be in all the world except this idea of the world kingdom of God?"

A FOUNDATION.

While we cannot by any means agree that the official communiqué that was published yesterday regarding the enrolment of Indians for the Defence Force indicates that "every encouragement is being given to Indians to volunteer" the details of the scheme are not so discouraging as might have been expected. There is no need to reiterate our view that, whatever the conditions, it is the duty of Indians as much for the welfare of their own country and the progress of the nation, as for the obligation that they owe to the Empire to which they are proud to belong, to respond to the call and pass through the door that has at length been opened to them. But that need not prevent us from protesting against the narrow views of those who are responsible for the organisation of the force. In the first place there is discrimination between the two classes of units in contradiction of the assurance given by the Commander-in-Chief. And the discrimination in regard to conditions of rank, pay and promotion, etc., are of a very invidious character. However, while this discrimination ought not to have been created, we have not the least doubt that patriotic educated Indians, who will enlist not for the pay that they get but for the honour that they do themselves and the obligation that lies upon them at such a time, will not be deterred by disabilities of this sort discouraging and irritating though they are. Apart from these conditions, which it must be left to a future time to amend, the only regret that we need feel about the whole scheme is that it is of so limited a character. But enrolment, we are told, is limited by the capacity of the military authorities to provide the requisite instructional staff.

For the present the scheme is limited to six units whose headquarters will be at Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon. Each unit will be constituted as soon as a thousand applications have been received for enrolment. These applicants will be taken and trained in batches of 250 at a time. The period of training will be 90 days and during that time training will be continuous, the recruits will be under the discipline of the Indian Army Act and they will be, to use the phraseology of civil employment, "whole-time" soldiers. As soon as their period of training is complete they will return to their civil avocations, making way for the next batch of recruits, and continue in them until their services are again required. As regards promotion it is stated that "soldiers of the Indian Defence Force will, when qualified, be eligible for promotion" and that "a non-commissioned officer showing special qualifications will be eligible for further advancement." These statements do not bear the appearance of having been framed altogether ingenuously, but in the eyes of Indians they may be taken at their best value, which is that they do not bar the door to commissions, for the granting of which there will have to be persistent agitation.

Now, the conditions are far from being what they ought to be or the least for which Indians had hoped, and the whole scheme is of a disappointingly limited character. But, none the less, we hope that not a single man who has registered his name with any of the organisations that have been asking for recruits will withdraw and that many more will come forward. It is a very small beginning, we admit, and it does not all at once place the Indian volunteer on terms of respect with himself or his European brother in arms. But we ask young India to look to the future. Those who come forward now to enable these units to be formed will lay the foundation on which a great Territorial army for the internal defence of the country can be built and will have settled once and for all the right of Indians to volunteer for the defence of their own land. Apart from the considerations which insistently demand a patriotic response to the call at this moment of the Empire's and the country's need, which we do not wish in the least to overshadow by any other, this is an opportunity not to be lightly thrown aside. If all goes well there will be in twelve months time an Indian Volunteer force consisting of six great units of a thousand men each. By that time they will be fully organised corps of trained men. It may seem, as we have said, a very small beginning but it is a beginning and, small as it is, it will provide a striking contrast with the past. And it will be a beginning that cannot in the nature of things end where it has begun.

Notes of the Day.

"An Association of Busybodies."

"Truth," by yesterday's mail, has some very pertinent comments on the Curtis' letter:—

Some commotion has been caused in political circles in India by the publication of a letter written by Mr. Lionel Curtis from the "Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, United Provinces.' Mr. Curtis is the general secretary of the association of busybodies known as the Round Table, who have taken upon themselves the task of formulating a new constitution for the British Empire. The letter deals with the place of India in the scheme, or rather outside it:—

The mechanism of the Imperial Government must be revised and enlarged so as to admit the people of the Dominions. Thereby the people of the Dominions will assume control of the future and fate of the 370,000,000 of people in the Commonwealth who have not as yet attained to self-government.

A Blazing Indiscretion."

Nobody acquainted with Indian opinion, continues "Truth," will need to be told how bitterly that suggestion is resented. It would be difficult to conceive a more effective method of under-mining loyalty to the British Raj than the subordination of India to the people of South Africa, Canada, and Australia. . . . . India could not reasonably be asked to submit to any arrangement whereby she would come under the overlordship of Dominions to whom she owes no vestige of allegiance. Finally, says "Truth,"

If the letter had been simply an expression of Mr. Curtis's own views it would have been of no particular importance. He stated, however, that he wrote it in collaboration with "Meston, Marris and Chirol", who "revised it in detail." Sir Valentine Chirol is, like Mr. Curtis, an unofficial person, and therefore, at liberty to say what he pleases. Sir James Meston is the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Mr. Marris his Inspector-General of Police; and their connection with a propaganda certain to provoke acute controversy in India is a blazing indiscretion of which Mr. Chamberlain should take notice.

Trade After the War.

In view of the suggestions that have been made by the Balfour Committee to inaugurate at once a scheme of Imperial preference it is instructive to note the view of the other side taken by some prudent commercial men in England who look at this question apart from politics. According to a correspondent of a Home contemporary these men realise that we are all running into a trade situation which will be least favourable to restrictions on trade. At the end of the war, they say, everyone will be clamouring for everything from everywhere, and those nations which have tariffs will have much stronger reasons for suspending them than those nations which are without them will have for putting them on. For Great Britain to impose import duties in a condition of world-wide scarcity this correspondent says, would be simply to play into the hands of Germany, who will then find it so much the easier to re-stock herself. She is already very much alive to this situation, and among her after-war plans is a scheme for secret buyings in foreign markets by combinations of manufacturers, who hope to get in advance of the Allies in drawing on the limited stocks of the world. All speculation on this subject in Germany assumes that the ports will be kept open to facilitate these operations. Moreover, the after-war conditions will be so favourable to producers and so little favourable to consumers that Tariff inducements to the former at the expense of the latter are least likely to be in favour.

The Curse of "Untouchableness."

That the problem of the "depressed classes" must primarily be solved by Hindu society itself realising the injustice and montrosity of the existing state of affairs, does not need to be demonstrated. "We may touch a cat" said the late Mr. Gokhale once, "we may touch a dog, we may touch any other animal, but the touch of these human beings is pollution!" "It is to my mind," said Mr. Gandhi no less emphatically the other day regarding "untouchableness," "a curse that has come to us, and as long as that curse remains with us, so long I think we are bound to consider that every affliction that we labour under in this sacred land is a fit and proper punishment for this great and indelible crime that we are committing." The expression of views such as this is at last bearing some fruit, as far as the indifference of the orthodox section of Hindu society in concerned. And it is gratifying to note that at the second annual general meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha to be held at Hardwar next month, a practical suggestion is to be considered. The suggestion is that "the untouchableness (*asprisyata*) of the Chamars, Domes etc., must be abolished *at once* and that an injunction (*byabastha*) from Benares, Naida, Brindaban, and the many Shankaracharyas should be obtained to that effect."

Official Waste of Paper.

Everyone knows that the war has rendered it necessary for Government Departments to economise in the use of imported paper and other articles of stationery, not merely because it is necessary to reduce expenditure to a minimum but also because stocks of stationery are limited and fresh imports must as far as possible be restricted. But that, though knowledge may come wisdom may linger is exemplified by the statement contained in a Madras telegram yesterday that the matter is still under consideration of the Madras Government. The latter have, however, decided to order a preliminary examination of the list of official publications, periodical reports and returns issued by several departments with a view to eliminating those which are not absolutely necessary. Heads of departments and officers have been, it is further stated, instructed to scrutinise the list of periodicals subscribed for by them and by officers under their control and to discontinue such periodicals where such a course is possible,—a proceeding that does not seem to be directly connected with the object in view. More to the purpose is the fact that detailed instructions have also been issued providing for the discontinuance of unnecessary printing. It may be hoped that the example of Madras,—belated though it is,—will be followed by other provincial Governments most of whom still persist, in many respects, in their pre-war lavish habits of turning valuable stationery into waste paper.

Women as Solicitors.

The noteworthy pronouncements regarding woman suffrage that were made by the present and the late Prime Ministers in the Commons on Wednesday and the passing of Mr. Asquith's epoch-making resolution lend a special interest to the fact that Lord Buckmaster's Bill permitting women to become solicitors was read a second time in the House of Lords in mail week—without a division. This is a remarkable result, and, as the "Westminster Gazette" says, speaks volumes for the different angle from which in these days the question of women's work is considered. Only two peers lifted up their voices against Lord Buckmaster's revolutionary proposal. The Lord Chancellor thought the proposal a step in the wrong direction, and drew a fearsome picture of women, not merely standing at the Bar, but sitting on the Bench. Lord Halsbury, who can always be relied upon on these occasions, was equally uncompromising. But when the division came there were no "not contents," and the Bill got its second reading *nem. con.* It would not be safe to assume that it is likely quickly to find its way on to the Statute Book. The Lord Chancellor complained that the Bill dealt with no emergency created by the war, and if there is any opposition in the Commons, this point may well prove a block to more progress at present.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency accompanied by their Excelliencies Lord and Lady Carmichael visited the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital at Noon yesterday and then went to the Naval Fund Depot and the Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club.

His Excellency attended a meeting of the Willingdon Sports Club Committee at the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m. yesterday.

Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Carmichael visited the Colaba Hospital at 5-30 p.m., yesterday and then the Lady Hardinge Hospital.

Lady Flora Poore has arrived at Government House.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" announced the appointment of Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay vice the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Thiselton-Dyer, of his office as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

AGREEMENT TO SUPLY DYES.

CONTRACT RENDERED VID BY CAPTURE OF SHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 29.

Their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield in appeal confirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Bakewell in the case in which a question arose connected with a contract entered into after the declaration of war for the supply of alizarine dyes. The contract was entered into between the plaintiff, Abdul Razack Sahib and the defendants, the latter agreeing to supply the plaintiff nine casks of 40 per cent. alizarine dyes which were expected to arrive by s.s. Steinturm and s.s. Bareniels either at Tuticorin or Madras. On their way these ships were captured by a man of war and taken to the prize court at Alexandria where they were declared prizes of war. The defendants bought the dyes themselves. The plaintiff sued the defendants for recovery of damages for the non performance of the contract. The defendants contended that the contract has become void when the ship was captured as prize of war and condemned as such by the prize court. Mr. Justice Bakewell dismissed the suits with costs.

MEETING IN TRAVANCORE.

TO CELEBRATE MAHARAJA'S 60TH BIRTHDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
TRIVANDRAM, Mar. 29.

Last evening a largely attended public meeting was held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall to concert measures for celebrating the Sheshtipurthi or the sixtieth birthday anniversary of his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore. The meeting was attended by all classes of people including the European residents in the station. Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Dewan, presided. Resolutions were passed for celebrating the auspicious event in a fitting manner, also for raising a permanent memorial. The total amount subscribed was over Rs. 10,000.

Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

GREAT BRITISH PUSH.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY LOSSES.

GREAT BRITISH PUSH

3,000 YARDS ON A FIVE MILE FRONT.

TWO MORE VILLAGES TAKEN.

TALES OF GERMAN DEVASTATION AND ROBBERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon shows that the cavalry continues to play a big part in the advance having captured two more villages.

Since yesterday he says we have pushed on roughly 3,000 yards on a five mile front between Longavesnes and Equancourt. The enemy's destructiveness has frequently been too thorough and he has had to abandon large supplies of stores which might have been got away but for the time spent in cutting down orchards and devastating flowergardens.

Tales of robbery continue. In some cases the Germans make general devies prior to leaving taking the poor inhabitants' last franc and also all share certificates.

VILLERSFAUCON AND SAULCOURT TAKEN,

FURTHER PROGRESS ROUND CROISELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—Our cavalry has captured the villages of Willersfancon and Saulcourt. We drove off an attack on Equancourt with considerable German losses and established ourselves at two points on the Doignies-Lagnicourt Road after a short fight and made progress southward and westward of Croiselles, meeting with strong resistance.

We carried out successful raids eastward of Aixnoulette and Neuvillestvaast.

BRITISH BLOCKADE ZONE.

EXTENSION FROM APRIL 1ST. NOTIFIED TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 29.

The British Government has notified the Dutch Government of the extension of the zone declared closed, from the 1st April.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURN.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2.45 p.m., Mar. 29.

The Admiralty announces that the number of ships that arrived during the week was 2,314 and the number of sailings 2,433. Eighteen vessels of over 1,600 and seven under 1600 tons. tons were sunk, including the Asturias Thirteen ships were unsuccessfully attacked. Ten fishing boats were sunk, including nine sailing ships.

ENEMY SHELLS ON DUNKIRK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 29

German torpedo boats fired sixty shells into Dunkirk at two in the morning of the 26th instant. There were two victims.

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM ARGENTINA.

PROHIBITED TO SECURE STOCK FOR THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, March 28.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 29.

Exportation of grain and flour from Argentine has been prohibited in order to secure stocks necessary to the country.

INSUFFICIENT HARVEST IN GERMANY.

ESTIMATED AT A MILLION TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 28.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., March 29.

In the Reichstag, Batocki admitted that the harvest had been overestimated. The stocks of pigs were insufficient and therefore many more cattle would have to be slaughtered. Increase in agricultural products was impossible owing to shortage of labour and transport difficulties. He urged all to recognise the seriousness of the situation.

A Socialist declared that the deficiency in harvest was a million tons.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS SMASHED.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 29.

A French communiqué says between the Somme and the Oise there was great reciprocal cannonading especially on the Essignybenay front. Our fire dispersed working parties south of St. Quentin. After a violent bombardment in the Champagne, west of Maisons de Champagne, the Germans strongly attacked and gained a footing in some first line elements. Our fire smashed all attempts on Maisons de Champagne, with sanguinary enemy losses.

On the left of the Meuse we delivered effective destructive fire on the enemy organisations on Hill 304 and the Morthomme sector.

FRENCH PROGRESS NORTH OF AILETTE.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN TWO POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 29.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There is nothing to report between the Somme and the Oise and the south of the Oise. There has been lively reciprocal artillery firing in the region east of the Lower Forest of Coucy.

We again made progress north of the Ailette and also in the sector east of Leuilly and Neuville-sur-Margival where we carried several important *points d'appui*. There has been very violent artillery struggle in the region between Butte-du-Mesnil and Maisons-de-Champagne.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

ENEMY REPULSED AT CERVENASTINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 29.

A French Macedonian communiqué says after a violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked the trenches which we captured on the 26th instant at Cervenastina but our barrage stopped them. The number of prisoners taken in the recent operations in the Monastir region totals 2,101.

SHIPS AT FRENCH PORTS.

ARRIVALS GRADUALLY INCREASING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 28.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., March 29.

The average number of merchantmen arriving daily at the French ports in February was 95, during the first fortnight in March, 110 and from then until March 25th, 131.

A NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 29.

The Morgans announce a new French loan of 1,000,000 dollars in two years' notes convertible into twenty year bonds. The interest is five and a half per cent. and the issue price 99. The collateral is valued at 120 million dollars.

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON ITALIAN FRONTS.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, March 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 29.

General Sir William Robertson has spent a week visiting the Middle and Lower Isonzo and Trentino fronts.

He was received in audience by the King, who invested him with high decoration.

A distinguished French general simultaneously visited these fronts.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

EX-PREMIER URGES PROMPT LEGISLATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EECTORAL CONFERENCE.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., March 29.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith moving a resolution urging prompt legislation on the lines of the resolutions of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, embodied in a report issued at the end of January, declared that in view of the war services of women and post-war questions regarding women's activities, it would be unjust and inexpedient to withhold franchise from women.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Lloyd-George declared that the soldiers must have a voice in the settlement of post-war conditions and he indicated that the Government were not prepared to adopt a proportional representation. He paid a warm tribute to the services of the women munition-makers and said that the Government proposed to leave the question of woman's suffrage to the House. He had no doubt what the vote of the House would be. (Cheers.) The Premier hailed the franchise recommendations of the Commission and appealed to the House to pass them substantially as made.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that in view of the strongly expressed opinions in the debate, favouring the recommendations of the Electoral Conference, the Government had decided to introduce a Bill giving them effect.

UNIONIST AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 29.

The Unionist amendment limiting electoral reform during the war to provision of new register and votes for soldiers and sailors was rejected by 341 votes to 62, and Mr. Asquith's motion was passed unanimously amid loud cheers.

PARLIAMENT PROLONGATION BILL.

FOR EXTENSION UP TO SEPT. 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 29.

The Parliament Prolongation Bill has been issued. It provides for extension to the 30th September.

AUSTRALIA'S OUTPUT OF BASE METALS.

SOLD TO BRITAIN FOR 10 YEARS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 29.

Mr. Hughes has sold Australia's output of base metals for ten years to Britain.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

MADRAS CONGRATULATES GENERAL MAUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 29.

By the unanimous assent of the meeting of the Madras War Fund held at Government House, Madras, on the 27th instant, the following telegram was sent by his Excellency the Governor as President of the Madras War Fund to General Maude, Baghdad:—"Heartiest congratulations from meeting of Madras War Fund subscribers on success of your recent operations and warmest good wishes for yourself and force under your command."

His Excellency received the following reply dated 28th March:—"Warmest thanks to your Excellency and Madras War Fund subscribers for kind message which is extremely appreciated by us all."

HUN'S SHOCKING ATROCITIES.

GRAVES PILLAGED.

REMAINS OF THE DEAD SCATTERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The full atrociousness of the conduct of the Germans in the evacuated territories is only now appearing. They not only broke open vaults in churchyards and used them as machine-gun shelters, but systematically pillaged graves of the well-to-do for zinc and lead linings of coffins and possibly for ornaments and jewels also. In several cases cemeteries were torn up in ghoul-like fashion, coffins broken up, remains of dead scattered and rubbish and filth thrown into yawning graves.

On the other hand the Germans show almost exaggerated respect for their own dead. Their trim and gaudy cemeteries abound with pompous epitaphs to "fallen German heroes" characteristically inscribed on tomb-stones stolen from the neighbouring French cemeteries.

SAVING OF THE TYNDAREUS

THE KING'S DEEP ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 29.

The Press Bureau announces that the transport Tyndareus with a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on board struck a mine on the 9th February off Cape Agulhas in a strong south-easterly gale. The vessel began to settle after the explosion and her propellers were showing. The men paraded in perfect order, roll was called and the order "Stand easy" was given. The whole battalion sang.

Two steamers were despatched to rescue and arrived in half an hour. Although faced with probability of imminent death, the troops maintained the same steadfast courage and discipline. The incident took place in the vicinity where the Birkenhead was lost. Thanks to the devotion and perseverance of the captain, officers and engineers, the ship was saved and reached Simonstown under her own steam with two holds flooded and another leaking. The troops were landed by steamers.

The King has expressed his deep admiration for all ranks in upholding the Birkenhead's cherished tradition.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES HONOURED

STATUS OF IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., March 29.

The City Corporation has decided to grant the freedom of the City to General Smuts, Sir E. Morris and the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Conference. The other delegates have already received the freedom of the City.

All the delegates lunched with their Majesties the King and the Queen to-day.

In the House of Commons Mr. Rowntree asked: Is the Imperial War Cabinet an executive body or only consultative like the Imperial War Conference?

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—The Imperial War Cabinet is both executive and consultative, its functions being regulated by the nature of the subject under discussion.

Mr. Morrell asked:—If it is executive what is its relation to the War Cabinet of five? Is it superior or subordinate?

Mr. Bonar Law said:—It is difficult and not very desirable to define relations which are entirely friendly.

Dr. Macnamara explained that accounts of the sinking of ships were not allowed to be published because they would give the enemy information which he could not otherwise obtain, but in all cases. Lloyds and owners were confidentially informed and the latter communicated with the relatives.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that new Russian Government assumed the financial obligations of the old Government to Great Britain.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN MOLDAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2 45 p.m., Mar. 29.

A Russian communiqué says on the western front the German attacks east of Illuxt and north-west of Postavy were repulsed. A night attack at Boquchi, north-east of Krevo, occupied a part of our trenches but our immediate counter-attack restored the situation. We made a gas attack on the Stokhod river in the region of Borovno.

On the Rumanian front, south of the river Tchabarioche, we are fighting for positions lost on the 23rd instant. An enemy attack south of the river Ussa, south-west of Moicesti, occupied a part of our positions after a desperate fight.

RUSSIAN SEAPLANE RAIDS.

ON BERKOS AND TULTCHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 29.

A Russian communiqué says the Russian seaplane squadrons raided Berkos, 25 miles north-west of Constantinople, and dropped bombs. Another squadron bombed Tultcha.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION

FEELING OF SOLIDARITY BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Mar. 29.

The principle that the war must be continued until complete victory is everywhere unanimously expressed by the Army, the Navy and the people, the only differences are regarding annexations to which the most Radical elements are opposed.

Feelings of solidarity between soldiers and officers are increasing. It is manifest that all realise the necessity of a war to the knife against the enemy and news from front shows that the same feelings prevail there.

RUSSIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

MINISTERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 28.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 29.

The Ministers took the oath of office in the Senate, swearing to serve faithfully and justly the people and the Russian State, sacredly guarding its liberty, rights, honour and dignity and refraining from any attempts to restore the old regime. They also swore to take all measures to convoke a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, to transfer to the Assembly all authority provisionally exercised by the Government and to bow to the will of the people expressed by that Assembly with regard to the form of Government and the fundamental laws of the Russian State.

LESSON FROM RUSSIA.

GERMAN PAPERS' WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, March 28.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., March 29.

The "Vorwaerts" commenting on the events in Russia continues to warn the Government against the "new and dangerous enemy, namely, the conviction among free peoples that they are defending the people's freedom." The paper again urges that the people should be given greater share in Government.

The attitude of the "Vorwaerts" is significant in view of the fact that it is under Government control.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH WAR LOAN TRIUMPH.

EIGHT MILLION APPLICANTS.

FICTITIOUS ENEMY FINANCE.

SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.

That Mr. Bonar Law spoke with a certain amount of caution when he estimated the new money that had been subscribed to the War Loan at seven hundred millions, I anticipated last week. The reason I gave for my greater optimism was due to observations on the last day that were scarcely possible to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his "aloof" position. Realising that Friday, the last day for subscribers, was pay day in a large number of business and Government institutions throughout the country, I knew the strenuous afforts that were being made to "whip—in" the small people and I saw something of the sporting patriotism of the response. I should have liked to have prophesied one thousand millions as the result; yet I did not dare. The sum seemed to me colossal beyond the limits of probability. Yet the miracle has happened, Great Britain, with a population of fifty per cent. less than that of Germany, has raised from its people a loan nearly double the greatest that Germany has ever raised and without any undue pressure on the part of the Government.

Yet I do not care for comparisons in this matter and I was disappointed that Mr. Bonar Law referred to Germany's efforts in this direction. Everything, financial or otherwise, that the German Government has done in connection with this war has been characterised as what Mr. Balfour once described as lies, d—d lies and statistics. The inward history of the German loan of six hundred millions has yet to be written and when it is, I reckon there will be much "gilt off the ginger bread."

A MARVELLOUS EFFORT.

The details of the loan are interesting. Quite astonishing in the number of applicants; over eight millions of people had applied. A floating debt of about two thousand eight hundred millions has been reduced to a floating debt of less than one thousand millions. We deal in colossal figures nowadays and many have not got accustomed to them. But even those amateurs whose brains may be inclined to reel at such imposing totals can get a fair idea of the marvellous effort of their countrymen by studying these round figures. The Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed the statements I made in in my last letter as to free gifts from donors, anonymous in several cases. Large sums of money were sent on loan without interest, while in other cases applicants promised to return the interest as they receive it. Jewellery was pawned and the proceeds lent to the Government. Quite poor women who had nothing else to offer sent their trinkets; where addresses could be traced, these last are, of course, being returned. Mr. Bonar Law has not been many weeks Chancellor of the Exchequer, but his name is henceforth historic in connection with the greatest financial achievement in the world's history; an achievement largely due to his own wonderful tact.

Business has been quiet in the City since the closing of the lists for the great war loan. There is nothing of importance to tell of the stock exchange since last I wrote; while the course of the money market does not call for comment. As the outcome of the loan, there has been some adjustment in the prices of other British Government securities and at the moment consols are quoted at 52, three and a half per cent. war loan at 84½ and the four and a half at 90.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Free Trade and Protection have ceased to be political cries in this country and they never were much more than political catchwords, as Mr. Balfour often tried to convince his fellow countrymen and Mr. Lloyd George more than once revealed in his old speeches. In any case these letters take little count of politics as such, but are concerned in what intrinsically relates to the material interests of Great Britain and the Dominions beyond the seas. It will be remembered that a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh to consider our Commercial and Industrial Policy. The Committee has not issued its report, but has published a number of preliminary resolu-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

tions. These form a decided recommendation in favour of preferential rates; and have met with a mixed reception, the balance of opinion being unfavourable. Critics adopt various attitudes but the more general complaint is that this preliminary announcement was uncalled for and tactless in view of the anxiety with which our allies must be considering their industrial future after the war. The committee appeared to have been much influenced in issuing their resolutions by the food question that has arisen out of the war, for their first resolution declares that in view of the experience gained during the war special steps must be taken to stimulate the production of raw material, foodstuffs and manufactured articles within the Empire. The committee then goes on to recommend preference rates for the Dominions beyond the seas in any customs duties of tariffs now or hereafter imposed. In a covering letter to the Prime Minister the Committee states that it decided to forward him these resolutions in view of the fact that an Imperial Conference will be held in London at an early date.

THE SILVER MARKET.

From the point of view of intrinsic value and monetary importance silver was under a cloud in the western world for many years. The white metal fell on bad days after the demonetisation by Germany in 1876, while a further blow was struck on the closing of the Indian mints in 1893. These factors added to a greatly increased output were responsible for the depreciation in the price that lasted so many years. Before the outbreak of war I persistently pointed to influences that would probably lead to a revival in price and when the bursting of the European storm in 1914 was followed by a fall in the quotation to 22¼d. per oz. I pointed to several reasons why silver should prove a good investment. The quotation on the London market, as I write, is nearly 38d. per oz.

One of the pre-war influences that helped to depress the price of silver was the discovery of rich deposits in cobalt, Ontario, which added to the plethoric condition of a metal that was being produced on a scale considerably beyond the world's requirements. Since then there has been some falling off in Canada's production, as well as that of the United States; and, while referring to these two great countries it is worth mentioning a circumstance that has markedly affected the output of silver during the past two years. In Canada, the United States, and some parts of Mexico and South America, there is mining for silver *per se* but that is not the usual condition of silver mining. In most cases silver is found in connection with base metals; especially lead and copper. During the war so excellent a price has been obtained for these other metals that there has not been the old keenness in extracting the silver by-product. The percentage of extraction of the baser metals has been increased at the expense of silver.

BELLIGERENT'S DEMANDS.

The demand for silver has increased greatly in many directions during the war. Of Russia and her increased demand for the white metal I had a good deal to say in the earlier days of war. A year ago China had a stock of sixty-two million ounces, and much of this she parted with during the first advance in the price. But silver is as necessary to China as gold to the Bank of England and China has since been busy recovering its holdings. Demands in your own country have been enormous and heavy drafts have been made on the treasuries; while the demand for rupees during the war has been very great, especially for payment of troops abroad, the big demand for Egypt, where the rupee has become legal tender, and in East Africa. In Europe, apart from the great demand of the Allies for silver currency, Germany has had to fall back on iron in place of silver. There has undoubtedly been a falling off in Europe in the demand for silver for ornamental and artistic purposes, though not to the extent that might at first be supposed. In any case it has been more than counterbalanced by the great demand in the United States for the white metal for similar uses.

Reverting to my remarks above concerning causes of a falling off in the world's supply. I omitted to mention the all important fact of Mexico's cessation to export.

THE GOLD POSITION.

When dealing with the question of gold and the relative position of the Allies and the Central Powers I mentioned the fact that the British Empire produces most of the gold of the world. The bulk of this comes from South Africa, the group of mines on the Witwatersrandt alone being responsible for forty per cent of the world's output. How important therefore to the financial world all news relating to the Rand gold mining industry is, can easily grasped. We have now before us the results for 1916 and so far as actual output is concerned it forms a record despite the unparalelled war in which the Empire is engaged. The quantity of yellow metal produced amounted to over nine and quarter millions of ounces valued at nearly forty thousand pounds. This brings the total production of the Rand since 1884 to five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds sterling worth of gold, a stupendous result.

For several reasons, some of which will be obvious and which I shall deal with presently, the net results, so far as profits are concerned, are not so good as for the previous year. In the meanwhile we must remember that gold mines do not last for ever, that it is now many years since production began on the Rand and that, although modern methods have enabled the recovery of gold that would have been lost in old days, a time is approaching when some of the best producers must give out. But the Transvaal has by no means come to the end of its tether, even in the present magnificent group of working properties, a splendid reserve existing in the Far East Rand, in which however, the precious metal lies at immense depth; from three to five thousand feet. These Far Eastern properties have been in the hands of the Government, who have hitherto looked to leasing them, but without success. It now seems that two most important properties have been leased to wealthy companies; though it must be borne in mind that immense capital is required and it takes five to ten years to bring this class of mine to the profit-making stage. So it is, that even if other factors that have affected the net profits of the Rand mines during the past year, do not recur, we cannot look for any further increase in the immediate future; indeed there may be some falling off.

While the total sum paid in dividends for 1915 nearly, approached eight millions, that for last year was but little over seven and three quarters millions. The chief causes were rises in the cost of stores and materials; but these were not the only important adverse influences. The chief falling off was traceable to three of the most important producers, the Crown mines, East Rand Proprietary and the Randfontein Central which, between them are responsible for twenty per cent of the total output. They were together responsible for a falling off in dividends of £463,624 out of a total decline of dividends amounting to £553,212. The East Rand Proprietary has spent large sums of unsuccessful experiments at variance with the usual methods adopted on the Rand; it is worth noting that £200,000 has been set aside for this from the development account. The Crown mines have also spent large sums in unsuccessful experiments, whilst the falling off in the distribution of the Randfontein Central is traceable to change of control. Capital expenditures and improvements account for a falling off of other dividends. On the other hand it is cheering to note that quite a number of Far Eastern Rand properties have made a higher distribution.

HARRODS.

The greatest dry goods store in the world is the London house of Harrod's Limited, well known to all visitors to London and the majority of King George's educated subjects throughout the world. How the firm has thrived during the war may be gathered from the fact that the net profits for 1916 amounted to over £235,000 against £202,884 in the previous year. The highest figure hitherto reached by Harrods was £309,227 in 1914. Between 1904 and 1915 the directors' declared ordinary dividends ranging from twenty to twenty-six per cent; but in the latter year twenty per cent was only made possible by appropriating £48,000 from the Reserve Fund. This year the directors take a more conservative course and reduce the rate to fifteen per cent, the lowest paid for twenty-four years. The amount carried forward is £34,330 or £17,600 more than was brought forward from the previous year. The company still has a heavy item of deposit and current accounts but holds strong assets in cash and investments.

SOME GLIMPSES OF THE GRAND FLEET.

THE LION'S TEETH.

Photo by "Central News."

TAKING SHELLS ABOARD H. M. S. "LION."

WHEN OUR SILENT NAVY SPEAKS.

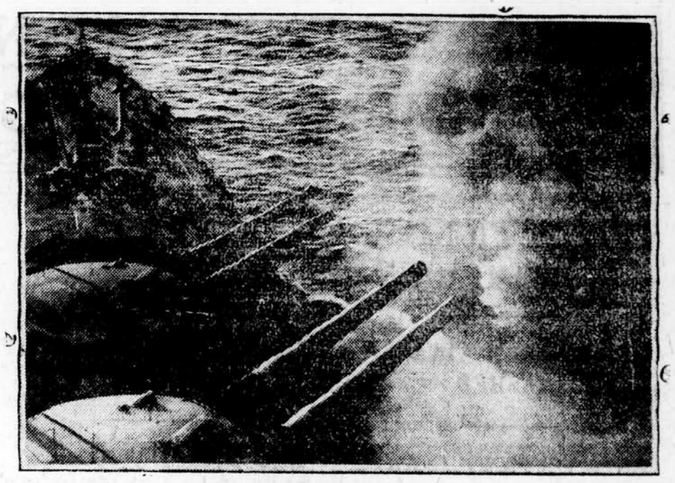

Photo by "Central News."

FIRING 15in. GUNS ON ONE OF THE LATEST BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

FROM THE BRIDGE OF A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT

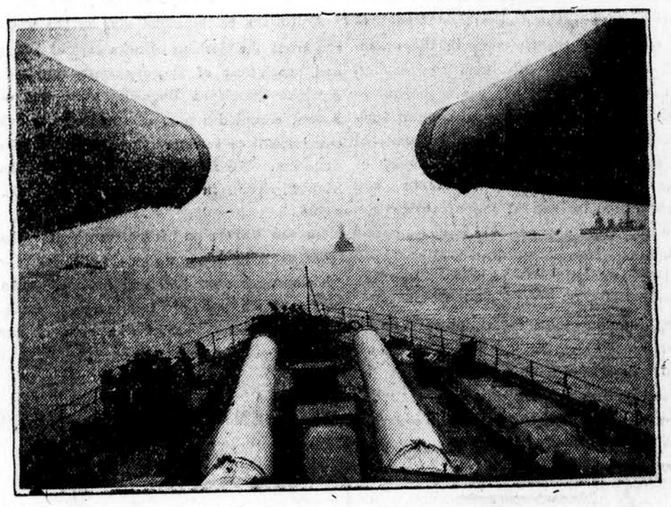

Photo by "Central News."

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE FLEET.

JACK'S EARLY MORNING JOB.

Photo by "Central News."

WASHING DOWN DECKS (AND AS CHEERY AS EVER.)

AN ADMIRAL'S REMOVAL.

MR. CHURCHILL REFUTES CHARGE AGAINST LORD FISHER.

Mr. Churchill replied in the House of Commons late on Tuesday 27th February to the remarkable speech made on Monday by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux.

Dealing first with the removal of the late Admiral Hood from the Dover command he said it had been suggested by Sir Hedworth Meux that this removal was part of a policy of proscription pursued by Lord Fisher. "There is no truth whatever in that statement." Early in 1915 Mr. Churchill formed the opinion that a seagoing command would be more suited to the abilities and special qualities of Admiral Hood, who was a brilliant and charming officer, than the peculiarly complicated and technical conditions which prevailed in the Straits of Dover, where they were endeavouring to organise a great trap for submarines.

"I was the person responsible, not Lord Fisher, for removing Admiral Hood and replacing him by Admiral Bacon. Admiral Hood was given an appointment at sea and almost immediately afterwards was given command of a battle-cruiser squadron. He fell gloriously in the battle of Jutland, adding renown to the ever-famous name he bore. (Cheers.) To make out of this case a charge of proscription or intrigue or favouritism is most grossly unfair and does not form contact with the truth at any point, however remote."

The charge that a special change was made in the methods of appointing admirals at the instance of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in order that he might be made an admiral was a very odious one. No man had deserved better of this country and no man had suffered more from the hard accident of war than Prince Louis.

He (Mr. Churchill) had suggested certain conditions which should accompany the appointment of Admiral of the Fleet. Prince Louis of Battenberg had nothing to do with it till he assented as a member of the Board.—"Daily Mail."

HINDU-PARSI WEDDING.

An interesting wedding occurred in Bombay yesterday. Mr. Umakant Shrirang Desai, M.A., a Hindu, being married to Miss Jerbanu Bomanji Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., Principal of Girls' School, Baroda, a Parsi. The marriage was performed under the provisions of the Indian Civil Marriage Act, 1872.

CALCUTTA'S FUTURE.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Lord Ronaldshay received this morning an address of welcome from the Calcutta Corporation. Replying to the address his Excellency said that great changes had taken place in recent years, not all of which had been to the advantage of Calcutta. He was not sure, however, that the very natural regret which they felt at their great and historic city ceasing to be seat of the Government of India might not have caused some of them at the first shock of change to write "Ichabod" in unduly large letters over their portals. Governments might come and Governments might go, but so long as the spirit of enterprise which had made Calcutta the second city in the British Empire remained alive and so long as the sense of pride in the efficient discharge of the tremendous responsibitities developing upon them as guardians of the city's welfare inspired their actions, so long surely might they look forward with confidence and satisfaction to the future.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON BENGAL'S LEAD.

ECONOMY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, presiding over a meeting of the War Loan Executive Committee held at Government House, emphasised the need for individuals no longer to study their own convenience but to make real sacrifices. Such sacrifices might take the form of giving or lending their money, or of giving their lives or allowing those who are near or deer to them to give their lives for the Empire.

Lord Ronaldshay incidentally said he had made up his mind to cut down luxuries such as champagne and other wines and he did not propose to offer to his friends such luxuries. His Excellency made it clear that he did not wish in any way to cast reflection on his predecessors or in fact on anyone. The situation to-day was different. The need for curtailment was far greater than it had been at any previous time. Finally, his Excellency expressed the hope that the war loan campaign would be a successful one. He knew that Bombay wanted to lead in the matter, but he had every confidence that Bengal and Calcutta would never allow that.

Regarding the recent fire at Aung Ban Terminus of Southern Shan States Railway it may be explained the fire did not extend to railway property but only to buildings in the town itself.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT ALLAHABAD.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROORKEE ENGINEERING COLLEGE IMPROVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 29.

The Public Works Department Committee of enquiry commenced its sittings at Allahabad to-day, Mr. Sly presiding.

Mr. Tillard, Superintending Engineer described the systems prevailing in this province. The witness said the majority of contractors in U.P. were merely suppliers of labour and there were very few if any, responsible contracting firms. None of them employ their own engineering staff, the absence of good firms may be a misfortune and perhaps, partially due to the existence of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Tipple, Professor of Mathematics, and sometime Officiating Principal of the Roorkee Engineering College said he had twenty years' service in the College. He would like to see the board of studies of the college officially recognised. The committee of management should be abolished and substituted by a board of visitors who would make suggestions to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. At present the College had no connection with the Education Department which was a disadvantage. He was strongly in favour of affiliation with the University of Allahabad. At present, it was isolated and affiliation would bring it in touch with other educational institutions. Witness would abolish the lower subordinate classes as their existence tended to lower the status of the college. He was in favour of a practical training after passing out if it could be arranged. The standard of instruction in the college was not as high as the highest standard at Home. The age 30 June last:—Rs. 75 monthly to the the entrance examination should be entirely recast. The college did not attract as good class of students now as it did before. That was due to alteration in prospects.

ARTICLES OF LUXURY.

IMPORT INTO RUSSIA PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

The Vice-Consul for Russia has issued the following notice:—By virtue of decision taken by the Council of Ministers on 20th October 1916 import into Russian Empire of articles of luxury is prohibited from the 14th February 1917. Exception is made in the case of goods being imported (1) on behalf of Government (2) for duly proved needs of national defence and (3) by special permission granted by Ministers of Trade and Finance and by Senate and the Governor-General in case of imports into Finland The Russian Consul-General will give information to firms and persons interested regarding the specification of articles the import of which is prohibited by the aforementioned order.

LATEST CABLES.

CARDIFF COLLIER FIGHTS SUBMARINE.

LORD BRASSEY'S STORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

Lord Brassey, at the Institution of Naval Architects, told a story of a Cardiff collier armed with a three-pounded which fought a submarine for an hour and a half and drove it off and reached Rouen.

RENEWAL OF GERMAN RETREAT.

ENEMY EVACUATION OF ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

A telegram from Paris says the Germans have evacuated St. Quentin, burning villages for miles behind the present lines, indicating a renewal of the retreat.

According to news from a Belgian source the Germans are destroying the country in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ghent, implying retirement there also.

BARBAROUS GERMAN DEVASTATION.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

Field Marshal Haig has writen to General Nivelle sympathising with the sufferings of the French owing to the barbarous German devastation. General Nivelle has replied thanking the British for the succour and declaring that the spectacle of barbarism will inspire the British and the French with fresh vigour to continue the punishment of the enemy.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

CONNECTED WITH NEW PEACE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

It is reported from Switzerland that the visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin is connected with new peace proposals.

GERMAN POLITICAL REFORM DISCUSSED.

CHANGE IN POLISH POLICY ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected to speak in the Reichstag to-day, on the subject of political reform which the German press is now discussing more boldly. The "Vorwaerts" demands franchise reform immediately, and declares it is insufficient to ask the troops to defend the Fatherland, but, it says, the Fatherland is already reformed for the citizens enjoying equal rights. The journal insists that the Poles be given the same guarantees of freedom as those guaranteed by the Russian democracy.

During the debate in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet, Prince Radziwil said the Polish policy must be changed.

Minister Breitenbach said the Government was considering the abolition of the expropriation law and the grant of facilities for the use of the Polish language.

FOOD SITUATION.

MINISTER BRETTREICH'S GLOOMY PICTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BERNE, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

Minister Brettreich, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, concluded a very gloomy picture of the food situation by declaring that they must endure, otherwise the British would squeeze blood from out their fingernails.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FORCES.

MARCHING ON ITALY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

A telegram from Verelaye says that the Austrian and the German forces are marching from Vorarlberg on Italy.

PROPOSAL TO SEND REGULARS.

"TO PLANT AMERICAN FLAG ON WESTERN FRONT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 29.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Mar. 30.

The British recruiting methods have been adopted in the form of posters, parades and recruiting tents in public squares.

The Cabinet discussed the proposal for the immediate despatch of a "sentimental" army of ten thousand regulars to plant the American flag on the Western front.

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY
SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTYS ARMY

BURGOYNE'S
SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME
is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.
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Sold by all Chemists throughout India.
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The All-British Tonic Food
Fortifies the System against disease, restores the tissues after illness and invigorates without reaction.
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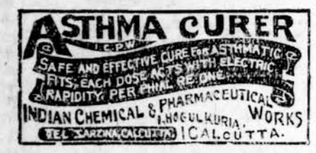
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A powerful NERVE TONIC.
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CONSUMPTION.
The Remedy that kills the Germs.
Civil Surgeon after examining cured patient promises to recommend this remedy to other doctors.
Used and recommended by Civil Surgeons and Government Officials.
Government Official writes "your remedy has worked such a *marvellous change* in me and I have *such faith* in it that I *strongly recommended* it in a serious case."
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(DRIED APPLE RINGS)
These are put up from the finest Tasmanian Apples in 1 lb. tins.
Excellent flavour.
Now obtainable from,
THE SALVATION ARMY,
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Price list on application.

ARSENAL GIRLS.

BREAKING DOWN CLASS PREJUDICES

"You would soon be able to make up a few beauty choruses here," a young lady supervisor at Woolwich Arsenal assured a "Daily News" representative on Feb. 14. Miss Lilian Barker, the lady superintendent, nodded agreement. "I don't know," Miss Barker declared, looking round upon the host of alert, neatly-overalled figures, "where else you would find so many really good-looking girls."

There are 22,000 women and girls employed at Woolwich Arsenal, so that Miss Barker, who is an educational and social worker of considerable distinction, enjoys —that is evidently the proper word—a huge responsibility.

Miss Barker considers that the female munition worker will prove a national asset far beyond the production of shells. "I believe," she told "The Daily News" representative, "that she will be a still more valuable asset as the days go on. To begin with, there is the effect on caste distinction. We have all kinds of girls and women working together here. They may come with their prejudices against other women, but it is very interesting to see how those prejudices disappear.

"In the early days a newcomer might have been denounced by a typical factory girl as a 'swank-pot'; but you rarely find that kind of thing now. They all learn the value of looking nice, and it is pleasant to see the tendency to copy the 'better-class' woman in matters of tasteful dressing and manners. You don't find our girls buying outrageous clothes—as some of them used to do. And I am glad to say that they wear sensible boots.

A HEALTHY LIFE.

"Then, again, though they work 12 hours a day (which is more than a girl ought to work in normal times), they lead healthy lives. The effect upon those who have come from sedentary occupations is most noticeable. Regular living, with the good food which they obtain cheaply at our canteens, has done wonders in the physical development of some of them. And you must remember that when they come here they are not a picked lot.

"The girl problem, of course, is quite different from the woman problem. Trouble with girls often arises from high spirits and heedlessness, which can be dealt with; but if there is real need for reform you can't hope to do much with older women. But our proportion of evil-doers—though that is too strong a word—is really very small; the number who have to be discharged for misbehaviour of some sort or other doesn't come out at one in a thousand."

Miss Barker has definite ideas on the subject of sweethearts for girls. "It is utterly absurd," she said, "to have men and girls working together and to think they won't talk to one another. My system is to encourage a sensible relationship between them, and we organise choirs and dances with that end in view. These things have got to be looked at according to the circumstances of the people concerned. For a girl brought up as some are it might be a terrible thing to be seen with a man's arm round her waist; but there's nothing very terrible in it really for lots of our girls.

"As to the demeanour of those who work in the danger buildings, I should say they differ very little from the others. They get a great deal of fresh air and exercise, and if they do as they are told and keep thoroughly clean there is not so much to worry about as people imagine. Those whose faces and hair become yellow don't seem to fret much on that account, and it doesn't appear to lessen their attractiveness where young men are concerned. The Arsenal girl hasn't any trouble to get a sweetheart; her difficulty is to avoid it. As to the coloration, that can generally be got rid of in a fortnight."

RACE FOR RECORDS.

Girls between 17 and 18 make 30s. to 35s. a week; above that age the earnings are between £2 and £4. Last week one female department beat the corresponding male department in output, and the display of daily figures encourages the race for records. "They are very keen on War Loan," Miss Barker observed, in reply to a question about thrift. Every day she holds a sort of levee for the unravelling of difficulties—she will not use the word "grievances." Landladies come to her sometimes to complain of their lodgers—girls to complain of their landladies. A soldier on active service wrote to ask that she would keep an eye on his wife. All these and many other things are smoothed as far as possible by Miss Barker and the voluntary welfare workers who assist her.

Dr. DUBAL.
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Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.
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They impart wonderful strength and vigor by increasing and purifying blood.
These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.
These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.
Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 *(five hundred.)*
Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.
Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

PUBLIC MORALS.

MENACE TO POSTERITY.

"It is of supreme importance," said Sir Malcolm Morris, the eminent surgeon, to a "Daily Telegraph" representative in the course of a special interview, "that the public should be thoroughly and speedily aroused to a realisation of the gravity of the fearful scourge now rampant in our midst. It is a matter that concerns either directly or indirectly every man, woman, and child in the country. It is more than that, for the widespread and, unfortunately, growing prevalence of venereal diseases is not only a most serious danger to the health and well-being of all classes of the community, it is also a terrible and very real menace to posterity.

"In order that the public may realise, in some measure at least, the extreme gravity of the evil, I should like to quote a few reliable statistics. First as to prevalence. Less than three years ago Dr. Douglas White stated, in evidence before the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, of which I was a member, that it was computed that there must be 3,000,000 syphilitics alone in the United Kingdom, not to speak of other varieties of venereal diseases. It is greatly to be feared that these figures, appalling as they are, have been seriously augmented since the war, owing to what can only be described as the wave of immorality which has swept over the country. Excitement, hysterical sentiment, intemperance, and unbridled control, as well as lust, have helped to break down the ordinary barriers and safeguards. Opportunities and temptations to indulge promiscuous passion have been many times multiplied, with most disastrous consequences to the youth of both sexes, but especially the young, vigorous, and often inexperienced manhood of our country and Empire who have joined the colours."

Respecting the consequences to the future of the race Sir Malcolm remarked: "In this exceedingly important aspect of the problem we can only estimate the probable results by studying our own experience. The figures I have quoted as to the computed number of syphilitics in the United Kingdom represent, not the effects of the immorality of this generation alone, but the hereditary effects of the errors of our forefathers. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the public mind and conscience that one of the almost inevitable penalties of, not so much the infraction of the moral law as the non-adoption of early and adequate treatment to check and if possible eradicate the evil, is that its consequences are transmitted from father to child.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S WORK.

"The Royal Commission, of which Lord Sydenham was chairman, spent over two years thoroughly investigating every phase of the problem. I am glad to say that some of the most important recommendations of the Commissioners were at once adopted by the late Government, and others are now on the point of being translated into action by the present Government. In July last the Local Government Board issued an order instructing county and borough councils to institute clinics, or treatment centres, at which the most modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these communicable diseases should be available, free of charge, to any person who applied. Then only a day or two ago the Home Secretary gave notice in the House of Commons of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, of which one of the most important proposals is that the communication knowingly of venereal disease shall be made a criminal offence. This is a long step in the right direction. It would have saved untold misery if it had been taken years ago. Sir George Cave's action will in all probability speedily be supplemented by Lord Rhondda, who, as President of the Local Government Board, has, I believe, in contemplation a measure for the prohibition of secret remedies for venereal disease and the suppression of quacks.

"It is a matter for profound thankfulness," added Sir Malcolm, "that the Government is not displaying the habitual official timidity in grappling with this grave problem. Much of the physical, mental, and moral wastage and misery from which the community as a whole is now suffering is directly attributable to the inadequate efforts put forth in the past to combat the evil. It is vitally important to get to the roots of the matter, and for this reason I welcome most heartily the forecast given of Lord Rhondda's Bill in regard to the suppression of quacks. That upas-tree must go, root, trunk, and branch. It should have been felled long ago. These so-called specialists, who are neither more nor less than unqualified, unscrupulous charlatans and harpies, preying on the fears and credulity of their hapless clients, are at once a standing disgrace and danger to the community. Their own ignorance of the diseases they profess to treat, and, in not a few cases, their deliberate prolongation or suspension of the cure, for the sake of adding to their extortionate fees, have helped to disseminate the plague and multiply its baneful consequences."

"Prohibit their advertisements," said Sir Malcolm, "and you will draw their teeth. But, better still, in the interests of the community, suppress the quacks themselves. Then sufferers from disease will avail themselves of the clinics, where they will receive the benefit not only of skilful, free, and humane treatment, but—and I desire strongly to emphasise this point—absolutely secret treatment. There will then be no excuse for a man to conceal his condition from a sense of shame, to his own detriment and the risk of the community. I desire, however, still more widespread legislation, and if the public realise the enormity of the evil they will insist upon it too. To make it a criminal offence knowingly to communicate disease is not sufficient. Imprisonment without provision for treatment until cured would be inadequate; prevention and punishment must be conjoined. The situation demands the sternest measures."

SENTENCES ON FORTUNE-TELLERS.

THE MYSTERIOUS "GEORGE."

At Marylebone Police Court on Saturday February Agnes Constance McDonald, *alias* Madame Vox aged 44, palmist, Annie Sophia Sharp, *alias* Madame Jacques, aged 71, masseuse and medium, Elizabeth Jane Johnston, *alias* Madame Zaided, 52, Clairvoyante palmist, Dame Elizabeth Brodie *alias* Madame Leslie, 44, palmist, (the "Fun City"), and Susan Fielder, 43, spiritualist, were charged under the Vagrancy Act with professing to tell fortunes. A German women, Dorothea Ludolph, 40, dressmaker, found at 90d, Portsdown-road, was charged with failing to register herself as an enemy alien; and Madame Jacques was further charged with harbouring her.

The first case taken was against Ludolph, who opened the door when the police called at 90d, Portsdown Road. She at first said she was British, but ultimately admitted that she was born a tHamburg, and said that she was born at Hamburg, and said afraid she would be interned or expelled. She now urged that she had lived with her adopted daughter. Mme. Jacques, for 28 years.

Mr. Denman passed sentence of three months' hard labour, and recommended her for expulsion.

Mr. E. B. Knight prosecuted.

Julia Mason, a married woman, said that he visited Mme. Jacques, who said there was a lot of swindling going on by people in this business, but assured her that she was straightforward. The prisoner told her that she saw her husband was a prisoner of war. The witness's husband was at home and was not in the Army at all. The prisoner also told her that her husband would pass to the "other side" and she woul get married again to "Harold," who was supposed to be her husband's friend. She paid the prisoner 5s.

A Miss Partridge, who went with Mrs. Mason, gave evidence that the prisoner said she would have a large family, but need not do so if she went to her. She also offered to sell her some medicine.

Mr. Denman sentenced the prisoner three months' imprisonment on each charge the sentences to run concurrently.

MR. ASHTON AND "GEORGE."

The case of Madame Zaidid was then taken.

Mr. Harold Ashton said that he visited her on January 15, producing a copy of his freedom of the City of London, told her that there was a sum of money on it, and asked her if she could tell him something about it. She gazed into a crystal, for the purpose, she said, of concentration, and remarked, "I see the form of a very old man. He is dressed in lace and ruffles, knee-breeches, and a sword. He is something to do with this parchment, but it is rather indefinite. I cannot see very much." She then wiped the crystal and proceeded to say that she saw there three ships sailing across the sea. As they moved they got larger and larger. That meant that he was identified in some way with some shipping deal, and that his success would grow greater and greater. She examined his palm and he paid his 5s. She also said, "I also seem to hear the name of 'George.'" (Laughter.) He asked if she had been reading the "Daily Mail" (more laughter), as there was something about George there. She replied, "No, I have not. The "Daily Mail" George is a mythical George. This George I see, who is interested in your life, is an absolutely material George, and will be very much mixed up in your future affairs." The witness did not know the gentleman referred to. He had written a great deal about "George" the last few months, but he had never met him yet any way.

Mr. Knight said that he had been told by the police that since the war 30 more of these palmists and fortune-tellers had established themselves in this district.

Mr. Denman imposed a fine of £20, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment in the second division.

It was stated in the case of Mme. Vox that she got the person who visited her to sign a form, and Mr. Knight observed that was a way of trying to contract out of the Act.

Detective-sergeant Hambrook said that he found four ladies in the prisoner's waiting room, dressed in furs. In the studio sitting opposite to her at a bamboo table was a wounded officer, with his hand lying on a cushion. The prisoner was examining his hands through the magnifying glass with the aid of an electric torch.

At the prisoner's request she was remanded for a week for her to obtain legal aid. The charges against Mme. Leslie and Susan Fielder were also remanded for a week.

At West London Police Court, Beatrice Emma Smith, Adeney-street, Fulham, was fined £10, with £3 3s. costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, for pretending to tell fortunes. Mr. Barker, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was in a small way of business and did not seem to charge more than 2s. a case. But it was impossible to estimate the harm that is done by these businesses among uneducated girls. It was being carried on to an enormous extent, and in one metropolitan division alone there were 53 such women.—"The Times."

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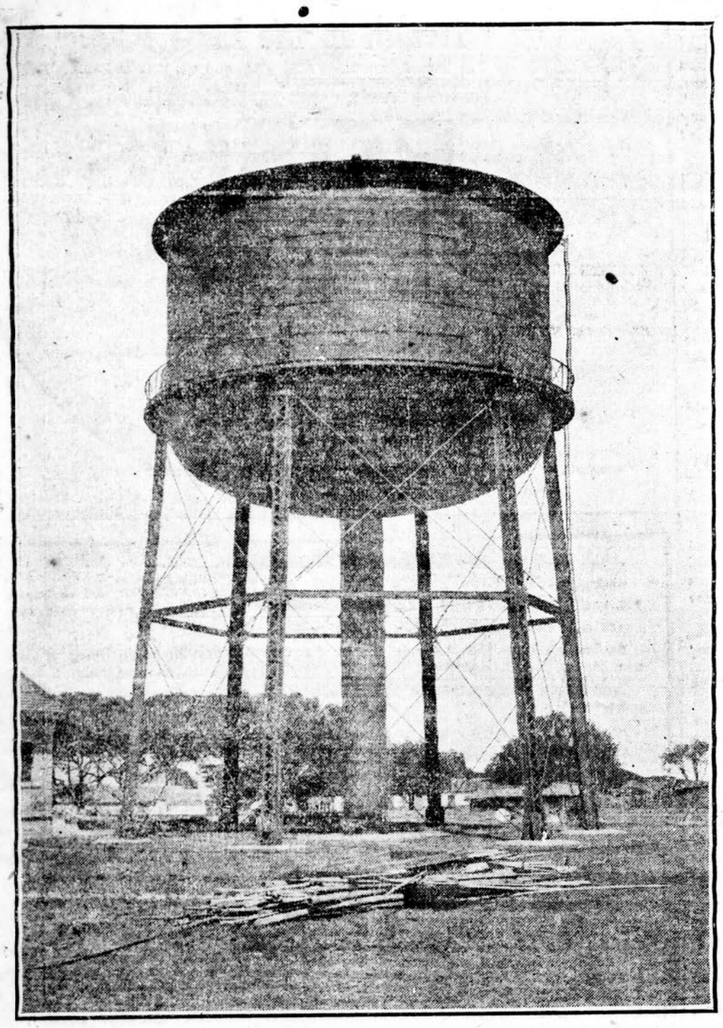

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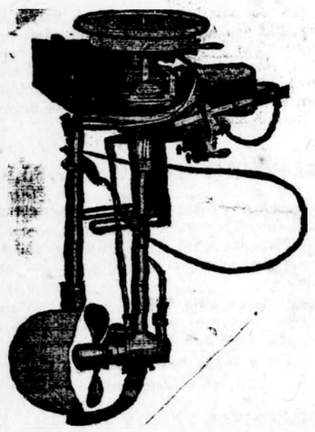

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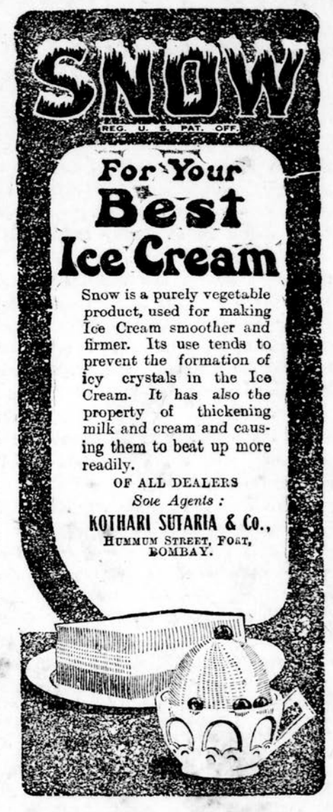
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